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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST CORRECT GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1898.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	3000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	6987	J. R. Landon	19th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* CLYDE	4099	E.H. Gordon	16th "
B.M.I. CARTHAGE	6987	J. R. Landon	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	3000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th "
B.M.I. ARABIA	3000	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th "
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	6987	W. A. Wheler	18th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	25th "
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	7013	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd "
B.M.I. ARABIA	3000	A.W. Adamson	30th "

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Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,215	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 295	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,320	16th Mar. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,335	12th April 1898

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	2nd Class.	Deck.
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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	2,685	31st March 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 560	Rs. 395.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going viâ Venice and Returning viâ Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, March, 3, 1898

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SEIDL	1,746	Jacobs	15th March.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bunreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 4th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,868 tons, on or about 5th March, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon viâ Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Friday, 18th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	Tuesday. 12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	10th March.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	26	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globules Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—

				Cash' Rs. as
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	" 9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	" 7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	" 7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	" 5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	" 3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	" 7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		" 6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		" 6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		" 4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		" 6 8

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ALWAYS ABSOLUTELY FRESH

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It affords a SLIGHTLY APERIENT morning DRINK of REFRESHING and INVIGORATING CHARACTER. Is an EFFECTIVE REMEDY in MILD SKIN COMPLAINTS, NAUSEA, HEADACHE CONSTIPATION, etc., etc., acting very beneficially upon GOUTY SUBJECTS (both as preventive and remedy.)

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ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
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17. The workmanship is all that careful supervision and expert workman can make it without regard to cost.
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PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED, Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1898.

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THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1898, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned owns the INDIAN LETTERS PATENT granted to AMARIAH LAKE of PLEASANTVILLE New Jersey, U. S. of America, for an Improved Illusory Swing Apparatus which Letters Patent bear the Register No. 87 of 1897, and bear date the 8th day of July, 1897.
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NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most failed antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—" M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxueux volume au passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit.—Citandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maints reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assemblies, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier-Fevrier, 95.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 8-29m., 10-5s. Low water, 3-12m., 2-30s.
Famine Commission meeting, Secretariat.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
B. V. A. Camp, Mahalaxmi.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Japan, per extra s.s. Menagon will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji will give a lecture on "Our Duty during these Troublesome Times," at the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum, to-morrow evening, at 5 o'clock.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mellandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Polka	Off we Go	Coote
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck	Suppe
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Valse	Ideala	Bucalossi
Selection	La Perichole	Offenbach
Galop	Berlin	Michaelis

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet to-morrow afternoon, at 5-30, at Sir R. Temple's Statue, for a local run. For Sunday a ride has been arranged for Chimbur, near Cooke, when members meet at the same station at 6 a.m., and at Hornby Vellard at 6-30 a.m. On Monday a moonlight ride will be taken, when members start from the above station at 8-45 p.m.

BURGLARY AT KHETWADY.—Fatehally Shaik Ahmed, a retired merchant, temporarily resident at Bandora, owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay, has reported to the police that his house on Khetwady Main Road has been broken into by pushing open the front door, and that several boxes and a cupboard had been forced open and their contents strewn about the floor. An attempt had also been made to tamper with the safe, but without any success and no property was stolen.

THE BANDORA ELECTIONS.—The elections come off to-day, the polling for all the wards taking place at the Municipal Office. The following are the candidates :—A Ward, 2 Seats :—Messrs. Shamji Runchod, Motilal Jugaidas, Guppatrao Ramchandra, Framji M. Bandrawalla, and Robert Conceicao. B Ward, 2 Seats.—Messrs. W. A. Chambers, M. G. Sequeira, and Dr. D. A. De Monte. C Ward, 1 seat.—Mr. Gasper Gonsalves. D Ward, 2 Seats.—Messrs. M. G. Pereira and P. J. Braize. E Ward, 1 seat.—Mr. Motiram Govind.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—About half-past 5 o'clock, on Wednesday evening a prow in charge of tindal Gunpat Baloo, laden with 250 bags of coal, was sailing towards the Ballard Pier, when it was run into by a steam launch, belonging to Messrs. Brown and Co., which was then in charge of tindal Dana Gooma. The prow immediately sank, but the crew were picked up by the tindal of the launch and conveyed to the Apollo Bunder, where they were landed.

SUICIDE BY TAKING DISINFECTANTS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Mirza Street, touching the death of Byramji Jamasji, a Parsee, aged forty-three years, residing with his brother in that locality. The deceased was half-witted and was supported by his brother. On the 26th ultimo Byramji went into the bath-room, and picking up a bottle, containing carbolic disinfectant, drank a portion of its contents. He was removed to to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained under treatment, but he never rallied and died on Wednesday night. With the permission of the coroner, the body of the deceased was taken to his house at Mirza Street. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.—About half-pas 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, an altercation took place between one Fazul Nanji and one Sulieman Allarakhia, both of notorious character, at Nishanpada Road, owing to some ill-feeling existing between them. From words they came to blows, and in the scuffle that followed Fazul fell on to the ground. His adversary, Sulieman, got on him and stabbed him about the breast, back, and arms, in the latter with a small clasp-knife. A number of townsmen collected, and one of them stepped forward, and arrested the brutal assailant, and after wrenching the knife from his hand, made him over to a policeman who then appeared on the scene. The wounded man was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment, but he is not in any immediate danger. The police on enquiry ascertained that both the complainant and accused have been unemployed and known to the police and have both been convicted on several occasions. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mayers placed the accused Sulieman Allarakhia, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging him with causing grievous hurt to Fazul Nanji by means of a dangerous weapon. The magistrate remanded the case pending the recovery of the complainant.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday says :—The following appointment has been made in the Thana Collectorate :—Mr. Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukla, B. A., LL. B., to continue to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Bhewndi, pending further orders.—The election of ten members to represent the ratepayers was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday, under the direction of Rao Saheb Krishnaji Jagannath Agaskar, Second Class Magistrate of Salsette, Dr. Ramchandra Moos, president, and Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, vice-president, being present. The election results were declared last night, as follows : (1) Dr. Lazarus Abraham, (2) Mr. Nilkant Ramchunder Kotwal (3) Mr. Permanand Ramkrisana Telli, (4), Mr. Cowasji Byramji Divecha, (5) Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Antia, (6) Mr. Trithowan Jamnadas Vani, (7) Mr. Merwanjee Nowrojee Antia, (8) Mr. Venayak Ramchunder Gokhle, (9) Mr. Anant Mandev Choubal, and (10) Mr. Gopinath Sankar. The nomination of the representatives of the Government will shortly be gazetted.—Shaikh Abdul Rahiman, a Special Plague Inspector, who was charged with taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act was tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, on Wednesday last. The magistrate having examined the complainant and other witnesses, postponed the case until Friday, the 4th instant. Mr. Sitaram Trimbak, Chief Constable of Salsette, prosecuted, and Mr. Laxuman Ballal Bhave, pleader of the District Courts of Thana, defended the accused.—There are 25 men and 20 women (total 45 persons) under observation in the Thana Segregation Camp, near the Railway Station, to-day.—It is warm here during the day. Public health is good. Thermometer readings ranged from 74 to 92 degrees in the shade yesterday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th March, 1898.

1. Owing to the Rifle meeting at Coorla, there will be no Commanding Officer's parade this week.
2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) the 4th instant. Members attending should bring their rifles.
3. The Dress for Competitors attending the tactical Meeting at Santa Cruz on Monday, the 7th will be—Khaki uniform and Helmets with spike and chain, belts and pouches,

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR

G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Camp Mahaluxmi, Bombay, 4th March, 1898.

1. Detail for to-day :—
Orderly Officer.—Lt. L. Penny ; next for duty Lieut. L. J. Robertson.
Orderly Sergeant.—Sergt. H. G. Hyde ; next for duty, Sergt. D. Moffatt.
2. The following drills will take place to-day :—
Morning 6-30 a.m.—10 in R. M. L. Gun Drill and Examination of Gun Layers. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.
Afternoon, 5-30 p.m.—Company drill. Dress—Drill order with arms, putties not to be worn.
3. The Corps will parade to-morrow (Saturday) for inspection by the General Officer Commanding as follows :—
Morning, 6-30 a.m.—Gun Drill and Practice at a moving target. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.
Afternoon, 4-45 p.m.—Ceremonial Parade. Full dress with arms, putties to be worn.
Members are reminded that attendance on Inspection Parade is compulsory unless leave has been obtained or medical certificate can be furnished.
4. There will be a Band, at dinner to-morrow followed by a Smoking Concert.
5. By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Luard and Officers, the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Ry, Vol. Rifle Corps will play at Dinner to-morrow.
6. Leave of absence for 9 months has been granted to Gr. Hunter from the 7th instant.

By Order
A. J. PEILL, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurfand dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, And is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, And buy none but Rowlands.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 1st March were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 28th, 3 feet 5 inches against 4 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops are generally flourishing, but they have been slightly damaged by locusts and frost in Sakro and by blight and drought in Mirpur, Batoro and Shahbandar. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder-supply is good. The prices of food-grains are high.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops are maturing. Damage has been caused by frost in two talukas. The cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Batai of kharif crops has been nearly completed. Harvesting of Jambho continues in six talukas ; other rabi crops are in fair condition except in Shahdadpur, where they have been slightly injured by frost. The cattle generally are in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of kharif crops has been almost completed. Rabi crops are excellent. Water in the Sakkurwah branches in Shahdadpur is insufficient. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of food-grains almost stationery.

Thar and Parkar.—Batai of kharif crops continues in two talukas. Harvesting of Jambho continues in three talukas ; other rabi crops are in fair condition except in Sanghar, where they have been slightly injured by cold. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 25th February 1898).—Rabi crops are being harvested in some places, and in others they are in good condition. The fodder-supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are stationery.

Kaira.—(For week ending 28th February 1898).—Standing crops are in good condition. The fodder-supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 9 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Cotton picking continues. Jowari is being reaped in some places. The prospects and probable outturn of crops are good. The condition of fodder-supply and agricul ural stock is good.

Surat.—Picking of cotton has been commenced in Chorasi, Olpad and Bardoli, and reaping of wheat is in progress in the last two talukas. Standing crops are in good condition. The prospects are good. The fodder-supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good. The price of rice is stationery, while the prices of jowari and bajri have fallen.

Khandesh.—There has been no rain. Threshing of kharif crops continues. Reaping of rabi crops has been commenced in some places. Standing crops are in good condition. Ploughing of land for the next season has been commenced in a few places. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat and bajri have fallen, while the price of jowari has slightly risen.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops is in progress. Harvesting of rabi crops has been commenced throughout the district. The condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationery.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil on 23rd, 2° warm on 24th and 25th, and 3° warm from 26th to 1st. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week except on 23rd, when it was normal. Abnormal wind southerly on 24th and 25th, from south-east on 23rd and 27th ; wind normal on 25th, 26th and 1st.

Thana.—Rab spreading and burning are in progress in Vada, Bhiwndi, Bassein and Salsette. The state of rabi crops is good. The condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, 2nd sort, in seers per rupee are 12 at Kalyan, 11 5-8 at Murbad, 11 at Thana, Shahapur, Mokhada and Bassein, 10½ at Umbergaon, 10 5-8 at Vada, 10¾ at Bhiwndi and Manim, and 9½ at Dahanu.

Kolaba.—Reaping of pulse has been commenced. The hot weather crops are good. Rab burning is in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 11 seers 38 tolas. The price of rice has risen at Nagothna and Karjat by 20 tolas and 45 tolas respectively, and has fallen at Uran by 54 tolas ; elsewhere it is stationery. The fodder-supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—The summer crops are in fair condition. The cattle are healthy except in Vengurla. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are stationery.

Poona.—Reaping of rabi crops has been commenced. Rabi crops have been destroyed by wind in the Sirur Taluka and have been damaged by blight in Petha Dhond. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is generally sufficient. The prices of jowari and bajri have slightly fallen in the Indapur, Bhimtahadi and Haveli talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Standing crops are in fair condition. Reaping of rabi crops and preparation of land for the next season are in progress. The condition of fodder and agricultural stock is good. The average price of jowari is 17 seers 18 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Reaping of rabi crops is in progress throughout the district. The out-turn of the rabi crops seems generally poor. Grass is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a fall in the price of jowari in Barsi, Madha, Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola and Sholapur, and it is stationery at Malsiras. The price of Sholapur jowari is 19 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Standing crops are good. Reaping of rabi crops and preparation of land for the next season continue. The condition of agricultural stock is good.

Bijapur.—There has been no rain during the week. Reaping and threshing of rabi jowari, wheat, gram, linseed are in progress. Cotton picking has been commenced in some places in the Muddebihal Taluka. The fodder-supply is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good except in Badami. The average price of food-grains is 21 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There has been no rain during the week. The late crops are thriving. The conditionof artizans and labourers and of cattle is good. The supplies of fodder, water and food are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There has been no rain during the week. The condition of standing crops is fair except cotton, which is poor almost throughout the district. The agricultural stock are in good condition and the fodder-supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 19 seers 9 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Harvesting of rice continues. The second crop is in ear in some places. The condition of agricultural stock is good.

Rajkot.—Threshing of wheat, picking of cotton, watering of sugarcane and cultivation of soil are in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 11 seers, 12 seers 75 tolas, 15 seers 35 tolas and 13 seers 15 tolas, respectively, per rupee. The prices of food-grains are gradually falling.

Wadhwan.—Harvesting of wheat and picking of cotton are in progress in some parts. Bajri sells at 14 and jowari at 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat continue in parts of the Baroda, Navsari and Amreli divisions. Land is being ploughed in Okhamandal. Poppy plants are in good condition and extraction of juice has been commenced in some places, but their outturn is estimated to be below average. The price of bajri is 20, of wheat 16, of superior rice 15 and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING RACES.

THERE will be the usual Tomtit Class and Yachts' handicap races to-morrow afternoon. Starts at 3-30 and 3-45 p.m. respectively. There will be no Ships' boats race on that day.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

5-30 p.m.—Litany of Penitence, and Address by the Rev. Father Gardner, S. J. E.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 1 was 2,060, giving a death-rate of 129·97 per annum per thousand as against 92·82 the corresponding period of last year, and 43·91 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 1,181 died from fevers ; of which 1,097 were bubonic ; 18, measles ; 5, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 168, phthisis ; 53, diseases of the nervous system ; 252, affections of the respiratory organs ; 44, diarrhœa ; 48, dysentery ; 26, still-born ; 71, old age and debility ; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 100 ; Brahmin, 93 ; Lingaet, 4 ; Bhattia, 34 ; Hindu of other caste, 1,171 ; Hindu outcaste, 167 ; Musalman, 354 ; Parsee, 69 ; Jew, 12 ; Native Christian, 57 ; Eurasian, 6 ; European, 10 ; Negro-African, 2 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 201 as against 57 the corresponding period of last year, and 237 the average over the past five years.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all particles of impurities, hardens the gums, gently whitenes, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Rs. 2/-. Sole Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depots 13, Furzeden Road, London, England.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION

FIFTH DAY.

THE members of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the circumstances in connection with the recent famine resumed their sittings at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday.

Present Sir James Lyall (President), Dr. Richardson, Mr. Holderness, Mr. Higham, and Rao Bahadur D. K. Bose.

EVIDENCE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I. C. S., Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, described the extent and severity of the distress, and gave particulars concerning the meteorological condition of 1896 to which the scarcity was attributable. It might be said generally of the affected area that it had enjoyed average seasons since 1891-92, when the southern districts of Colaba, Belgaum and Dharwar were affected. The exports of food-grains had been either normal or increasing. Broadly speaking continued Mr. Mackenzie the tract as a whole may be said to enjoy a fair measure of well-being. It may be divided roughly into the hill tract, the middle zone and the eastern zone. The people in the hills are many of them very poor, and are protected from destitution only by the absolute certainty of the rainfall, and the almost equal certainty of a harvest. The opening of communications by rail, road and sea has also largely increased emigration from this tract to Bombay and other centres of employment. A failure of crops, extensive and complete as that of the present famine, was considered unknown. But its occurrence has demonstrated the fact, if demonstration be needed, that the people have not enough grain in stock to keep them in such an emergency. So far as my own observation went, this was the only tract in which the distress was comparable in severity to that of the ear ly crops in 1876-77. The proportion of area under irrigation being small, the whole of the affected tract is specially dependent on the sufficiency and timeliness of the rainfall.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TIMELINESS

was remarkably illustrated in the present famine The hill districts, which were perhaps the most severely affected, had nearly all of them an excessive rainfall. The whole of it, however, fell in the early part of the season and prevented the young crops starting well. It then failed from August onwards when required to enable the crops to mature. A fall far below the average is often sufficient to secure a good harvest provided that it be timely. This is particularly the case with the bajri crop on light shallow soils of the Deccan. Here an inch too much at a time may wash the crop away and an inch too little at another will allow it to die. In extent the distress is about the same as that of 1876-77. In that year the two districts of Belgaum and Dharwar were severely affected and the ghat tracts were exempt. In his famine Khandesh, parts of Nasik and the ghat tracts were more severely affected, and middle and western Dharwar, and Belgaum and middle and eastern Satara a very little. As to severity, the failure of crops was far greater, far more acute in Nasik and Khandesh, perhaps about the same in Ahmednagar, less in Poona, and further less in Sholapur, but no less in Bijapur. The consequent pressure on the population was severer in Nasik and Khandesh, but I should judge less severe in other places on account of the possession of larger resources to start with.

THE TWO FAMINES COMPARED.

Details.	1896-97.	1876-77.
1.—Area affected, in square miles	47,103	34,183
2.—Population affected	7,891,073	5,018,899.
3.—Average daily number of persons relieved	321,833	332,337
4.—For how many months	12	12
5.—Maximum average number of any month	458,446	513,878
6.—Month in which maximum occurred	Sept.	June.
7.—Percentage upon population of affected area—		
(a) maximum average in col. 5	5·8	10·2
(b) Daily average in col. 3	4·1	6·6
8.—Percentages upon total population of affected districts—		
(a) Maximum average, col. 5	5·9	6·4
(b) Daily average in col. 3	3·0	4·2

I believe that 15 may be taken as a liberal standard for the whole tract likely to be affected in Bombay ; 12 per cent. I should take as a safe standard, the tendency in each successive famine will be to make more persons to apply for relief, as the system gets better understood. On the other hand in each famine new experience will be gained in the art of restricting relief to deserving subjects. If the famine were confined to one or two even of the worst districts, the percentages of a widespread famine like the present would not be reached. Prices would not rise so high, employment and food could be obtained in neighbouring districts. But an extensive famine is exceedingly likely, while producing large areas adjacent to the Presidency, might affect one, two or three Bombay districts. In such a case the percentages would very likely rise as high as in the late famine. Thus suppose Hyderabad and Mysore territories together with Bijapur and Sholapur (Bombay districts) to be affected with intense famine, I should expect the Bijapur and Sholapur percentages to rise to 17 at least. The opinion I formed was that throughout the affected area at the commencement of the famine, out locally throughout the scarcity, larger numbers received relief than was necessary. The number of works and camps and the absence of the distance test had the effect of emptying villages on to works situated near them. Many instances could be produced of people going to the works as long as they were near their villages. When the camp shifted to the vicinity of other villages the people of the first set left the work and those of the next set of villages came on to it. I have made comments on the excessive number of women and non-working children on works, a fact from which the conclusion is that the able-bodied were able by aid of their children's doles to support themselves on the minimum of work, and that children in a large measure remained at home because able to obtain support for their wives and children on easy terms and at easy distance on the works : It is clear from the figures of both famines that, a might be expected, if the system undergo no change, the proportion of dependents will be fairly constan (see April to July figures of famine of 1876-77) an that the percentage of those on gratuitous relief wi steadily rise. When people in the ratus leave the works for their villages it is inevitable that the num bers receiving village relief should increase.

RECUPERATIVE POWER.

On the whole, then, although the land-holding class has suffered a tremendous blow they are far from ruined and may be expected as in former famines to recover themselves within a short period. It was found that while population showed a considerable decrease in 1881 it showed in 1891 more than recovery to the standard of 1872. The inference is that, as a consequence of the present crisis, although population may not have recovered within 5 years, it certainly will within 15, probably within 10. The agricultural labourers, in my opinion, are injured little, if at all, by the famine. Their chronic condition is one of living from hand to mouth. They are composed of the depressed classes, from 3 per cent. in Khandesh to 33 per cent. in Sholapur of whom were found upon the relief works, and of the poorer members of the agricultural castes about 4 per cent. In Satara, to 11 per cent. in Sholapur of whom went on to the works, where they formed 39 per cent. of the total number of workers. During the famine they were reduced to destitution for want of employment, but will regain it with the return of normal production. Their uniformly satisfactory physical condition on the works and in the villages appeared to me at the time of my visits to the affected districts fairly good evidence that they had ample resources than at the time of the last famine. The "fat Mhar" was an expression in the mouth of every officer whom I met. There can be no doubt that the export grain trade of the districts has been checked for the time. It was, however, replaced by a large import trade in which the same class of persons, the grain merchants, were engaged. It is probable that these people made not much less money than usual in that part of their business. But money-lending was probably contracted.

DEPARTURE FROM THE CODE.

I should say that no 'material' departure whatever took place. There were several points in which the literal adhesion to the provisions of the Code was found impracticable. For instance, some sort of distance test was in practice enforced—room not being found on works near villages for the residents of those villages, who were sent on to the next work. Wages were paid less frequently than once a week. The classification of labour was not strictly adhered to, and the rules were various-ly interpreted on different works. The system of fining also varied considerably. In particular it was found necessary in several, if not in all, districts to fine frequently below the minimum or D. wage. The Code rule was practically transgressed, but it was not difficult to justify the transgression on the text of other article of the Code, e.g., in this case article 87, which provides that the fine may be increased in cases of refusal to work from contumacy. The enforcement of a distance test was, I think, demonstrated to be a necessity by the experience in this famine. It may be questioned whether the existing provisions on the subject can be pronounced insufficient. But the hands of Government, Collectors and officers in charge of work would be strengthened by the express conferment of a discretion in the matter of imposing a distance test. As regards the fining, I believe the departures made were absolutely necessary in order to enable the officers on works to get any decent outturn from a large number of the workers.

SUGGESTED REFORMS.

The general character of the reforms I would advocate is summarised below :—(a) To ascertain the extent and severity of the distress the Director and the Deputy Director and Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture ought to tour in the affected districts at any early date, check the estimates of Collectors and furnish such independent informations as is in their power regarding the condition of the affected tract. This is not provided for in the present revised Code. The Code of 1885 contained an express direction to the Director of Agriculture to visit the famine tracts and supply information regarding their condition. The Director and Deputy Director were, as already stated, sent by Government on tour in the famine districts, and the information obtained in consequence was considered valuable. (b) Test works should be opened whenever considered desirable by the revenue authorities, but should consist of ordinary works at such wage as may be considered reasonable by the Public Works Department, and, to start with, not more liberal than the wages given on other works under the Department. The present rule is that test works shall be started on Code wages. As the Code, wage now exists with the allowances to the dependents it is generally by reason of its exact adjustment to the price of food more liberal than the ordinary wage. This fact perhaps escaped the compilers of the Codes. The test works should be few. The work provided, however, should be of the character which the agricultural labourer, and other unprofessional labourers, would have little difficulty in performing. The attendance at these test works would be a good gauge of the necessity for relief works. The caste figures (Statement No. XII) in the present famine show clearly that the first to demand employment are the depressed classes and the landless labourers of all castes. They will resort to any works within reasonable, perhaps within a long, distance where they can get support. They live from hand to mouth and miss their employment in kharif harvests and rabi sowings, and they are ready to take pretty nearly what they can get. The resources they have in hand would enable them to accept a wage nearly approaching ordinary rates, even if it did not provide complete subsistence at the price of grain. (c) When relief works are started the wage will, as now, be adjusted to the price of staple grains. But it should be adjusted less to the assumed capacity of the labourer than to the amount of work which he performs. The right adjustment to capacity is made by prescribing a certain piece of work such as all can perform. The wage in ordinary times to this class of labourer provides but a small margin over subsistence for himself and his dependents. No greater margin should be provided in famine time. The inequalities in physical capacity and exertion will then have no greater effect at the one time than at the other. Whether the system should be one of simple piece-work or piece-work with a superior limit, or a combination of these, is a point I must leave to experts. It is distinct from the principle that wage should be adjusted to the quantity of work performed. Half work should only get half wage. There should then be no dole for dependents in either cash or grain in the earlier stages of the famine (d) As regards works and allowances thereon to dependents some relaxation of rule, as the famine advances, must be provided for. If people are seen to be coming on in bad condition or bringing dependents in bad condition the task system is the sole-dependents on something more nearly resembling it may have to be resorted to. (e) A distance test should be prescribed. To sum up it should be enjoined to begin strictly, with as near an approach to ordinary Public Works system as possible, and the proportionment of earnings to work, with power to relax as time went on by approach to the existing system of task-work and relief of dependents. (f) Generally larger discretion should be given to officers of the Public Works Department. It is limited that their tendency is in the direction of economy and severity, that of all Civil officers is to some extent the other way. The general experience of the present famine was that relief was, if anything, over-easy to obtain at the beginning. If the Public Works Department were given their way more it would, *ipso facto*, become harder, and this would have a wholesome effect. (g) On the other hand, the pressure should be guarded to avoid having to increase the severity of the system at the later stages of the famine. There cannot be a doubt that this will always cause a certain amount of stampede, with the infallible effect that some people who leave the works get into bad condition. (h) Largely as the system of advances was made use of during the present scarcity, I am not convinced that a larger use still might not have been made of it. I believe that more money would have been given out if the applications could have been more speedily inquired into. This is a matter for establishments presumably. Perhaps the organization of tagai might be started earlier. It was in this Presidency. That distress would be severe was almost certain in November, and probable in October. Had special establishments been set to work in October the inquiries into tagai application would have been completed earlier. There would have been more of them, and the money would have been obtained in plenty of time to spend on the objects for which it was borrowed. In Ahmednagar, if nowhere else, there were applicants who might have obtained loans in time for masak wells, if inquiries had begun earlier on a large scale, and who had to go without probably either because the money was not available or because it would have come too late for them to use it with profit on the construction of a well.

THE MORTALITY DURING THE FAMINE PERIOD.

There can be no manner of doubt that in the intensely affected areas of the eastern zone, particularly in the districts of Sholapur and Bijapur, mortality was far lower than in the similar famine of 1870-77. The reason is partly, no doubt, the greater efficiency of the relief measures, but it is also in part the fact that people were in a better condition to meet the visitation. In my answer to question No. 15 I have shown reason to fear that the mortality in the ghat districts may have been excessive. Unluckily it is impossible to institute a satisfactory comparison with the mortality of 1876-77 in those districts. But it has been admitted that there are difficulties in providing work and gratuitous relief in the hostile districts. The exact facts can be got at only through the districts officers ; but if they are at all like what I have indicated, then precautions ought to be taken to devise a thoroughly efficient scheme of relief for those tracts, in case the exceedingly unlikely contingency occurs of their being afflicted with severity again.

(i) As to suspension of revenue I was disposed to believe at first that more might have been done with advantage. But the more I think on the subject the less certain do I feel about the advantage of increased liberality in the grant of suspensions in a season of widespread scarcity.

Mr. Mackenzie then dealt on these various suggestions and on features of the Famine in greater detail and to his evidence various statements and statistics were appended.

COMPLAINTS OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Rev. W. O. Ballantine, M. D. American Marathi Mission, Ahmednagar, stated :—The Relief measures adopted in this last famine were without doubt sufficient had they been carried out in the spirit in which they were framed by Government. Reports of bribery and corruption were constantly brought to my hearing. Wages were barely sufficient as framed by the code to keep soul and body together ; but when the karkun demanded his weekly *dastur*, and when excessive fines were exacted for being late at work or for failure to accomplish a set task, the labourer often found that what was left for him small a sum to provide food for his family with. When such people did not receive aid from other sources they must have suffered greatly. There was also considerable outcry against the Circle Inspectors and patils of villages as to their administering doles. I know of at least two trials in my immediate neighbourhood which resulted from extortion on the part of the village authorities, but as is usual they were dismissed as being difficult to prove. The remedy for this, it seems to me, is to break up, if possible, the power of one class of people. Let the Circle Inspectors, karkuns, &c., be selected from men of different creeds and they will then act as a check upon each other. Intelligence and education are not confined entirely to Brahmins, at the present time ; men capable of doing Karkun's work may be found among all classes. I have visited a large number of relief camps and have never found so much contentment among labourers as at the large Karpurwadi works near Ahmednagar. An European was in charge of this camp assisted by a Mohammedan and a Christian. It is my opinion that the Rocks dread Sowards the improvement of the land, such as making roads, canals, tanks, &c., more desirable and at the same time more suited to the strength of labourers, who rarely have a full meal to eat. When any of these works were suggested, the invariable answer was, that all these require skilled labour and could not be undertaken at this crisis. It seems to me that surveys and plans and approval of certain schems should be obtained previously to any sudden famine and should be in the hands of the Collectors empowered to open up such works in an emergency and let the skilled labour be performed, if necessary, at a later date.

EVIDENCE OF A MISSIONARY.

Rev. J. S. Haig, Secretary of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, Ahmednagar, stated : I frequently visited the Government relief works in the neighbourhood, of Ahmednagar and the Government Poor-house ; I was a member of the City Relief Committee, and I had generous sums of money placed at my disposal for private relief work ; and my notes must be drawn mainly from my observations gathered under these circumstances. When famine was proclaimed in this Presidency, the Bombay Government, I think, set before itself the gigantic task of seeing that no one was allowed to die of actual starvation, and I wish at the outset to express my admiration of the way in which this task was carried out in this district. I was constantly meeting or hearing from Christian teachers and preachers and Native Christians generally living in all parts of the Collectorate, and they were unanimous in stating that, so far as their knowledge went, no one had been allowed to die of starvation. After describing the Government relief and the administion of the Charitable Relief fund he said :—Notwithstanfiing all that was done by Government and by charitable relief committees, the distress was so great and so all-pervading, that an almost boundless field was left for Missionary and private philanthropy. It was of course on Government that the burden of the battle fell ; but all the rest were helpers, and none lagged behind in their efforts to all-viate the distress that was around them. Many missionaries had generous sums of money sent to them from Christian lands for this purpose. We had generous sums entrusted to us, and I hope we made a right and good use of these in our efforts here. Private relief work is perhaps not much in place in these notes. But what I want to say is this: it was simple and easy work to administer relief to those whose circumstances we well knew. It was when we went abroad, and tried to relieve those whom we did not well know, that our difficulties began. It was then that my sympathies were keenly quickened, and my admiration became fixed and unbounded for the patient, persistent and gallant efforts of the Bombay Government to grapple with the famine and save the perishing people at all costs, and often, alas in spite of themselves. I find on careful and direct inquiry, that including the value of American corn received, the large sum of Rs. 1,00,002 was spent on famine relief in the Ahmednagar Collectorate by Missionaries. This sum was spent on general relief purposes such as clothing, grain doles, money doles, laibour, care of widows and destitute children, care of the sick, help to people going on to relief works, seed, fodder, &c. One Missionary maintained a grain shop near a large relief work, where grain was sold for ready money below bazar rates. Another Missionary helped the weavers by employing 100 looms requiring 250 workers, and he estimates that 600 persons received their support from this work. From 500 to 600 persons were also employed on buildings he was erecting. A third Missionary arranged for the employment and relief of a large number of people—as many as 1,000 he estimates—by collecting and selling the bark of the Tarwad plant which finds a ready sale in Ahmednagar and Bombay. All this must have been a great relief to the severe strain of famine in this Collectorate. I conclude these notes by making one or two general remarks :—Too great prominence was given to stone-breaking as a relief work. This is hard pitiless work to those unaccustomed to it, and especially to women. In some places, especially in the early days of relief measures, the hutting was deficient. In the early days of the famine, complaints were constantly made by the poor people that they did not receive their full wages : deductions, they said, were made under one pretence or another by the lower officials. This was their loudest complaint and their greatest hardship, but as time went on, and things became more settled, great improvements were made in some places, and when this was done, the people seemed contented with their earnings. The Sunday rest one day off in the seven, was a great boon to the people ; it helped to keep them in good health and fit for their work on the other days of the week ; it was highly appreciated by the people themselves ; and I was honouring to God.

NASIK DISTRICT.

Mr. H. F. Silcock, Collector of Nasik, had forwarded a note in which he stated :—I consider the famine operations were successful inasmuch as all really in want of work were able to get it, and many no doubt, who were not in want also got it. As regards the saving of human life, the vital statistics of the district show that up till June 1897 the death rate did not differ much from the normal, and on relief works the health of the people was very good and as a rule they improved in condition. From June on, the death-rate increased, but this was owing to cholera and other diseases which began with the advent of the rains. As regards the point of economy it is difficult to say anything for undoubtedly the work done would compare very unfavourably with normal years. I do not consider that any very important changes are required in the present system so far as relief of distress is concerned—so long as relief operations are begun in time. I think, however, that at the commencement of distress it might be advisable at first to extend the operations of ordinary public works, the rate of wages being possibly raised to meet the increased price of grain. As distress deepens and applicants for relief are numerous relief works should be opened on the piece-work system the rates being so arranged that no gratuitous relief need be given to children or dependents but every man obliged to look after his family as in ordinary times. It appears to me to be a mistake, as in the present code, to relieve a man from the very beginning of all responsibility of looking after his family. Should distress become more acute, and the people begin to get careless about the support of those depending on them, then task work might be substituted for piece-work and the children and dependents supported by Government as provided in the code. The code should be clear on the point that work must be rendered for relief given and that Government is not bound to support those who will not work according to their capability. The general tenor of the present code had a tendency to give rise to the belief that Government intended or was bound to support all in distress whether they worked or not, and agitators were at one time found to take advantage of this interpretation and cause discontent among the workers when they were being fined for short work. The same principle applies to the provision regarding the collection of the land revenue assessment ; it should be made clear that the mere failure of crops is not, *per se* a reason for remissions or suspensions.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr. Edulji Rustomji, Vice-President, Ahmednagar Municipality, and Honorary Joint Secretary City Relief Committee, Nagar, described the advent of the Famine and the measures taken in Nagar to administer relief. With regard to the

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Argand lamps, sofas, etc., advertised to take place THIS DAY at Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF HESSIANS AND GUNNY BAGS.

TO MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder by order of the concerned—
On account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Joosuf—
20 bales, any mills, 40 inches. 10 oz. Hessians, per Lawada.
25 bales each 200 bags Samtita B. Twills 2¼ lbs., per Nuddea.
15 bales each 250 bags Samtita Victoria A. Twills, 2¼ lbs., per Baroora.
18 bales, any mills, 40 inches, 8 oz. Hessians, per Henzpa.
20 bales, any mills, 50 inches, 10 oz. Hessians, per Sirdhana.
25 bales each 250 bags Samtita B Twills, 2¼ lbs., per Nevasa.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MONDAY, the 7th instant being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, our Weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., instead of on Monday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
24 cases ale, in quarter pints.
4 cases stout, in quarter pints.
1 mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp.
1 new folding harmonium.
4 cases 287 helmets.
Teak and blackwood household furniture, such as tables, chairs, sideboard, cupboard, meatsafe, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, wardrobe, lamps, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light dogcart with lamps and hood.
1 strong-built victoria in good order.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 lady's tricycle by Townend and 1 gent's bicycle.
1 pneumatic bicycle used only a few days.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cooperage, near the Bandstand, the valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished sliding, drawing and bed-room furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated-ware, first-rate Boudoir cottage Piano by Soundy, windproof, table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, a collection of garden plants, etc., the property of H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Forces.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PANCHGANI.

On FRIDAY, the 25th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed, to sell by Public Auction, at their Office, No. 7, Marine Street, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Lawrence Augustus Watkins, the following valuable properties, namely—PLOT I.—All that plot of Mirasi land opposite to Craig, and on the other and southern side of the public high road leading from Panchgani to Mahableshwar, surrounded by a stone wall belonging thereto, and containing about one acre more or less, and bounded on the north by the Public High Road, on the east by the footpath leading to the Village of Raigar, on the south by the lands of Gundoo bin Parta of Taighat, and on the west by the lands of Gundoo bin Parta and Kooshna bin Jothee, both of Taighat, the said plot bearing Nos. 9 and 12 in the village map.
SECONDLY.—PLOT II.—All that plot of Mirasi land, situated on the southern side of the station road leading from Panchgani to Taighat, surrounded by a stone wall and trees, containing about one acre more or less, and bounded on the north by the land of Coo doo bin Balajee of Taighat, on the east by the common land of the villagers of Taighat, on the south by the land of Kooshna bin Jothee of Taighat, and on the west by the land of Kooshna bin Joth e of Taighat, on the south by the land of Koosa bin Rugjee Patel of Taighat, and on the west by the land of Condoo bin Balajee of Taighat, and the said plots are in the village of Taighat, in the sub-district of Wai and district of Satara.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham, Band, and Noble, solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th March, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 22, Apollo Street, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, one first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Pitman's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one pneumatic tyred bicycle, ladies' side saddle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of W. R. REID, Esq. proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
The property of other gentlemen :—
1 Jafferabad cow with calf about 16 months old.
1 light English-built second hand dog-cart.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 16 Tent, near Esplanade Road, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, Hinks' and Pitman's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. THOMPSON.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—
200 rifle cartridges and 200 12-bore short cartridges.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coachbox.
1 powerful bay waler gelding about 16 hands, 6 years goes in single and double harness and also in saddle.
1 O B chestnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness, believed sound.
1 handsome strong dog-cart.
1 brown pony, up to weight, played polo, good charger. By order of Mr. William Moran, and on account and risk of Mr. L. Edwards.
1 black cob, 4 years, 14 hands, broken to saddle and harness.
1 Bay mare 6 years, 13 hands, well bred, fast trotter, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 brand new gentleman bicycle, fitted with Dunlop four slipping pneumatic tyres.
1 brand new ladies' bicycle fitted with Dunlop four slipping pneumatic tyres.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a collection of about 500 volumes being surplus library of the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham of Poona, proceeding to Europe, consisting of Educational works, University calendars, reports of Bombay Municipal Corporation, reports of Bombay water works, Tullock on Bombay, drainage, books on horses, law books, miscellaneous literature, a facsimile of Shakespeare 1623 and a facsimile of quarto bible of 1611.
The books will be on view 3 days before the sale

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at A123, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plate ware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oil paintings, etc., etc., the property of T. E. TUFFIELD, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

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Bombay, 4th March, 1898.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.
In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.
A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.
Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
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FRAIDS, CORDS,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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G. HEIM, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUGLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

THE amount of Indian Council Bills allotted yesterday in London was Rs. 19,60,000, out of which Rs. 2,80,000 was on Calcutta, Rs. 11,70,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 5,10,000 on Madras, the rate being 1s. 3 29-32d., at which 73 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. There were also Rs. 20,40,000 of Telegraphic Transfers allotted, Rs. 17,50,000 being on Calcutta, and Rs. 2,90,000 on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d., acceptance being given to 73 per cent. of the tenders thereat. Extra allotments of Bills were made on Bombay to the extent of Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 3 15-16d., and of Wire Transfers to the extent of 1 lakh on Bombay and 2 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. It was announced that 50 lakhs would be offered next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d.

Consols were still quoted at 112 5-16 ex. Paris Exchange on London further advanced 1 centime, to 25·29 fcs., and French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 104 1-4, while the Indian quotations showed no movement from their previous level, at 115 1-2 for Indian Sterling Loan and £63 5-8 for 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities. Bar Silver declined 3-16d. to 25 3-8d. per oz.; and was 3-4 cent lower in New York at 54 1-2 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being, on the other hand, 1-4 cent higher, at 4·84 1-2 dollars.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 36s. per 416lbs., February-March shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the canal, market steady in tone.

For Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton the quotation in Liverpool remained at 3 15-32d. per lb.; East Indians advanced 1-16d. for Broach, Bhownugger, Bengal and Oomra descriptions; and American Arrivals were 31-64d. higher in the near positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, 3 13-32d. per lb. being quoted for both March and July-August deliveries. The market close firm, Surats firm, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 18,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firmer.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands was unaltered in New York at 6 5-16 cents. per lb.; June Futures were 4 points higher, and September 3 points, at 6·22 cents. per lb. each. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales, and the Arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts	25,000	12,000	13,000
Four days' do.	107,000	62,000	59,000
Since 1st Sept	7,380,000	5,980,000	4,485,000

In our local market for this staple prices are Re. 1 per candy higher to-day. A moderate business has transpired, with a firm feeling in the market. The Mills bought 750 bales, and Exporters 2,250 bales; total 3,000 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	6,422	bales.
Wheat	6,923	cwts.
Linseed	4,419	"
Rapeseed	1,091	"
Gingelly seed	6,650	"
Castorseed	2,332	"
Rice	28,159	"

FREIGHTS remain a firm market. A line is reported placed for Genoa at 16s. per ton; and for other ports 16s. 6d. to 17s. per ton is asked.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper, ready delivery, was very limited, but a fair business was reported for forward at somewhat enhanced rates, the market closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sights	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
France do.	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are quiet at 96 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 3-4 for the Settlement on the 30th instant; Threes are nominally unchanged at 88.

SHARES are neglected. China Mill are Rs. 5 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 lower; New Indian Press have advanced Rs. 1 1-4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Indra 3,923 tons, Captain F L Burkill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Inchmona, 2,222 tons, Captain W T Ashley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Metis, 2,195 tons, Captain C S Cross, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr Underwood as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Cuina, 1,463 tons, Captain J B Groom, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,504 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (20th February) via Colombo, and Cochin with a general cargo.

THE s s Fitzpatrick, 2,627 tons, Captain P J Giggan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (29th January) with a cargo of 5,807 tons of coal. The Vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s Brindisi, 2,266 tons, Captain C H Watkins arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (19th February), with a cargo of sugar and 32 deck passengers. The Vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,229 tons, Captain F Snow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, (4th February) via Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Young, Captain and Mrs Winton, and three children, Mrs Snow, and child. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes; Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 451 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (1st March), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs McDiarmed, Miss Head, Miss Sagts Mahoney and Hurley, Color Sergts T. Taylor and Stevenson, Sergts Green, Walton, Marrison, and May, Sergt and Mrs Martin, Mrs Wannington, and Son, and 22 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Inchmona	2,3	Ashley	Calcutta		3 W & A
E	Vadala	2165	Hutchison	N F		M M & Co
F	Birdswald	1922	Pearse	Dunkirk	3-3	Bombay Co
L	Kaveri	535		N F		S & Co
Q	Booldana	2141	Skinner	Zanzibar	2-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Adams	Karachi		1-3 S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Fakeer	N F		S & Co
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore		4-3 S & Co
Ceres	2316	Pickthorn	N F		K Nixon

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Egypt	4197	Briscoe	Marseilles	12-3	P & O S Nav Co
6	Hyeaspes	1912	Daniel	China		P & O Co
7	Shannon	2380	Cole	Aden	5-1	P & O Co
11	Bo Pawady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		V E & Co
13	Ceuta	2214	Stock	Genoa	4-3	W & A G
15	Metis	2196	Cross	Antwerp	22-2	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	493	Livingstone	Karachi	3-3	M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Armenia	3396	tons gross	W & A Graham & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Fitzpatrick s	Greggan	Cardiff, Jan 29
	City of Venice s	Snow	Glasgow, Feb 4
	Brindisi s	Watkins	Mauritius, Feb 19
	Warora s	Hugill	Moulmein, Feb 20
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, March 1

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Baldui s	Canepa	Genoa, &c
	Kilwa s	Simpson	Persian Gulf
	Warora s	Fausset	Calcutta
	Indra s	Burkill	Calcutta
	Metis s	Cross	Antwerp
	Inchmona s	Ashley	Calcutta
	Cuina s	Groom	Rangoon, &c

The steamer City of Venice, entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.
Feb. 26.—Steamers Africa, Roma, Historian, Landaura and Orissa.
Feb. 27.—Steamers Catherine Apear and a steamer shewing L T E N, and barque Rewron.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

VERNON—March 2, at 106, Middle Colaba, Dis Laube, Bombay, the wife of C. J. Vernon, of a son.—Indian papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

BEAT—February 27, at Howrah Jute Mills, the wife of John Beat, Manager, of a daughter.
MILLER—February 27, at Doogah, Dinapur, the wife of L G Miller, Captain, Volunteer Forces of India, of a daughter.
DEATHS.
BARWELL—February 24, at Camp Barkai, Captain A R Barwell, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
BEAN—February 23, at Jullunder, Arthur Salvador Lahey, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs T Salvador Bean, in his 21st year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

A. B. C.—It is much too late to criticise an article written in April 1897.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1898.

THE visitation of plague in 1896-97 was a heavy blow and a great discouragement to the course of education in the Western Presidency. The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Giles, in his Report on the Progress of Education during the quinquennium from 1892 to 1896-97, very truly observes, that it is unfortunate for the Bombay Presidency that the cycle of five years ends with 1896-97. The disastrous figures of school attendance in the last year replace progress by retrogression. This is the more to be regretted seeing that the four previous years had been marked by steady improvement all along the line. The number of public educational institutions had increased by 331 in the four normal years, and the number of pupils had gone up from 646,381 to 704,217, an increment of nearly fifty-eight thousand. In the last year of unprecedented trial four institutions ceased to exist, and the number of pupils diminished by nearly 52,000. The Central Division suffered most, the schools of Bombay and Poona were emptied by plague, while famine weighed heavily on the districts of Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Poona, and Satara, and every district felt the effects of scarcity and high prices. In that Division thirty thousand pupils ceased to attend the various classes of public institutions from colleges to elementary schools, and over 10,000 were taken from private institutions. Sind escaped the famine, but it was sorely afflicted by plague. In Karachi and other towns the schools were closed for months. Mr. Giles sums up the situation in that province in a sentence : "With high schools turned into hospitals, and teachers into plague inspectors, there was little scope for education." Nevertheless, the Director finds evidence of the vitality and the strength of the educational system in the improvement in the returns in the remaining three divisions of the Presidency, though Kathiawar and the Northern Division were threatened with plague. The Thana and Surat districts were severely affected and famine and high prices prevailed in the Southern Division. Plague and famine, acting as "educational deterrents," have, of course, rendered impossible any comparison between the quinquennium under review and that preceding it. But the figures of the past four years show an increase of 2·6 per cent. in the number of institutions, and of 8·6 per cent. in the number of persons under instruction, the number of pupils increasing more considerably than that of institutions. The average strength of the latter was higher in 1896 than in 1893. While all the seven classes attending public institutions gained in numbers, the increment was greatest in the professional colleges, 65·2 per cent., and very slight in special schools. Of every one hundred boys and girls of school-going age, 16·63 were at school. When the sexes are sorted out, it is found that of every hundred girls 4·19 go to school, while of their brothers the proportion is 28·29. The Hindus do not appreciate the advantage of teaching girls to read and write; and the same may be said of most Orientals. The number of purely departmental institutions, including those of the Native States, is only sixty-two; the Director does not see in the figures any intimation of a tendency to reassume the direct support of colleges and schools.

Recent events have raised doubts as to the absolute wisdom of the policy carried out by the Government, when Sir James Fergusson and Lord Reay were in office, in withdrawing from the support of the higher education in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission. Whether those misgivings will be ever translated into official action, it is not for us to say. But, obviously, it would be useless to expect any indication of an intention on the part of the Government to reassume the direct support of educational institutions in a retrospect of the five years that have just receded into history. As might have been expected, the plague and the consequent closing of schools in Bombay, Poona, Karachi, and elsewhere, largely diminished the number of Europeans, Native Christians, and "others," which includes Parsis, who for the most part live in large towns. But the number of Hindus and Mahomedans in the different classes actually increased, the latter relatively more than the former. The Mahomedans largely avail themselves of primary education, and nearly all attend the mosque schools to receive instruction in the Koran. Europeans do not appear in the primary schools, for the European schools form part of the secondary system and are for them primary, they being taught in their own language. They do not attend, as a rule, the Arts Colleges, preferring those that train for the professions. Hindus and Parsees form the bulk of the students at the Arts and professional colleges, the Mahomedans being a very small minority. In 1895-96 the pupils learning English in the public and private schools of the Presidency was 54,752, within five thousand of the number learning the vernaculars. The students of classical languages were little over seventeen thousand. These numbers were considerably reduced last year from the causes already noticed. Referring to the tendency of late years to multiply colleges in Bombay and Poona—there are ten colleges in the Presidency, of which two are Government institutions,—Mr. Giles remarks that the tendency is hardly wholesome when the difficulty that graduates have in obtaining suitable employment is considered. We have frequently pointed to this aspect of the question. It will sooner or later force itself upon the earnest attention of parents and guardians. The Director of Public Instruction alludes to it in connection with the recent recognition by the University of a third college in Poona and the proposal to establish a fourth college in Bombay. The principal reason assigned for this latest addition to the Bombay colleges is that, whereas there were considerably less than a hundred students in the Law School ten years ago, there are now considerably over four hundred. But no attempt is made to show that the legal business of the Presidency has so increased that the number of pleaders can be multiplied eightfold every year without any risk of overcrowding the profession. Had such an inquiry been set on foot it would have been found that pleaders are compelled by stress of competition to undertake the conduct of cases in the Mofussil courts for fees to be counted in annas. Would it be rash to state that inquiry would yield results not more encouraging in respect to other profession? It is greatly to be feared that such is the case.

Last year the plague caused a decrease of six hundred in the number of students in the Arts Colleges, the actual number being 1,064 instead of 1,669, the number of the previous year. There has been a steady increase in the numbers year after year during the last decade until the disasters of 1897 supplied a temporary check. The cost of education has been going up in the last four years, the expenditure from all sources having expanded over seven lakhs and a-third per annum. State and Municipal funds have borne three lakhs of this increase, private sources the remainder. College education has rather less from the public funds, an increase of fees more than making good the deficit, while secondary and primary education have received much larger grants. The Bombay University, the Director points out, really gained by the gradual withdrawal of the Government grant and "the consequent increase of the fee rates." The provincial revenues last year gave twenty-two lakhs and a-half for educational purposes, the local funds over nine lakhs and a-half, municipalities four and a-quarter, fees yielded nearly fourteen, and "other sources" twenty-one lakhs and a-third. The grand total is little short of seventy-four lakhs. The figures do not look so well when the sum is divided so as to show the cost per head of the population of the Presidency. The result gives four annas, four pies apiece. But then, as we have seen, eighty-six out of every hundred boys of school age never go to school at all, and of girls ninety-four out of every hundred are in the same case. With respect to these latter we need not be too eager to anticipate such an improvement as would entail any considerable increase to the annual expenditure for education. The Director quotes the Report of the Hon'ble Mr. T. B. Kirkham, who, speaking of the want of appreciation of the Native school-mistress in Native society, says: "In fact, the whole system is exotic, and many years must elapse before female education is a reality amongst Hindus. Female education has reached that stage in the case of the Parsis, but among the people of the Deccan generally the only progress I have observed during the past quarter of a century is that nowadays people see no great harm in little girls attending school." In the city of Bombay we have of course got beyond that stage, and in Guzerat and parts of Sind female education has made some progress. But it is a striking fact that in the Western Presidency, as a whole, ninety-six girls of school age never enter a school, and that their fathers and mothers and child-husbands are more than content with that state of things.

LAST week we expressed the opinion that while the mortality of the week ending February 15 (2,135) would probably remain the record of the plague epidemic, the diminution by 221 in the following seven days was not likely to be maintained to the full extent in succeeding tables. The correctness of this surmise is shown by the fact that the total mortality for the week ending March 1st is 106 higher than in the preceding seven days. But even a total of 2,080 leaves a margin of 115 between the last returns and those for what will, we hope and believe, continue to be the record week. The decline has undoubtedly commenced, but the figures point to its being less rapid than was the case last year at this time. The mortality for the week is 596 higher than in the corresponding week of 1897, when the duty of suppressing the disease still remained in charge of the Municipal executive. Of the 2,080 deaths 1,097 are attributed to plague, leaving a balance of nearly fifty deaths a day above the average unaccounted for, so far as the epidemic is concerned. This shows that in spite of the ever augmenting plague staff and the measures taken to detect cases, a considerable percentage daily escape discovery. This fact supplies one of the strongest arguments in favour of the position taken up with the utmost unanimity by the Chamber of Commerce and by the Justices of the Peace in meeting assembled—two bodies which may be regarded as representing the opinion of the thinking and educated portion of the public—that "inoculation should be given a fair trial as an adjunct to the sanitary measures now in force." Those measures, elaborate and costly as they are, fail to deliver the city from the dangers incidental to the concealment of forty or fifty direct centres of infection daily, and hence the mortality hovers with discouraging persistency around the figure of 300. It is necessary that the measures found by months of sad experience to be ineffectual should be supplemented by an "open and fair support and encouragement of inoculation" (to quote the words of Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee) such as it has not yet had from the plague authorities. It will no longer be necessary for them to explain that they are not hostile to the use of prophylactic serum; if they will suit their policy to the statement. The absence of support of inoculation by them is most detrimental to a general resort to the protection that it affords, and in view of the undisputed and overwhelming evidence that exists in favour of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic this support should no longer be withheld. In regard to the details of the week's mortality, we are glad to observe that the northern part of the Fort is no longer at the head of the list. The total plague deaths within it were 71, as compared with 120 in Dhobie Talao, and 89 in Byculla. Upper Colaba and the Water Division are alone free from recorded plague deaths, but in the Southern Fort there was one death only. Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi had eight plague deaths each, and in Mahim, Worli, and Sion double figures were reached in each case, while in Parel the plague mortality was 29. These figures show that in the Northern part of the island and on Malabar Hill the position is worse than it has been during the whole of the present cold weather. The racial distribution of plague deaths was as follows: Hindus 739, low caste Hindus 78, Mussalmans 77, Jains 62, Brahmans 51, Parsis 31, Native Christians 27, Bhatias 25, Jews 4, Eurasians, Europeans, and Negro-Africans 1 each.

THE further letter which the Chamber of Commerce has addressed to Government for the consideration of the Select Committee on the City Improvement Bill, repeats the criticism made in the Council Hall when the Bill was read a first time, that in order to inspire public confidence in the undertaking, some estimates should have been attached to the Bill. It is open to question, however, whether the publication of the estimates would not tend to somewhat embarrass the Trust in coming to terms with property holders, and in deciding the order in which the improvements should be taken up. The inclusion of these estimates in the schedules of the Bill would imply the acceptance in their entirety of the schemes detailed, whereas when the Board has an opportunity of going into the estimates considerable modifications may be found to be possible. The statutory duties to be imposed on the Board will not be carried out in their entirety for many years to come, and estimates made now will require modification when applied to such improvements as are not undertaken for ten, fifteen, or twenty years. In view of the need that has arisen only very recently for a special Act to be passed, legalising the action of the Municipality in investing in its own debentures, the suggestion that a like authorisation should be given in the present Bill is deserving of acceptance. The need for careful consideration of the question that plots of land should be reserved in Schedule C as open spaces is urged by the Committee with greater weight since they can point to the Crescent site as one which has not been included in the list, although it has strong claims for such inclusion. The suggestion that the Bill should distinctly specify to what body these open spaces will revert when the Board has completed its labours ought to be accepted, seeing that the reversionary ownership of other properties scheduled is laid down. There can be no doubt that as the City will have to pay Government for these plots from the profits of the Improvement scheme, they should vest in the Corporation. The Chamber makes one further valuable suggestion in urging trust in the case of lands vested in the Board which are to revert to Government and the Corporation, respectively, the valuation to be attached thereto should include the value of the improvements made by the Board. In regard to Section 63 the Chamber repeats the plea made in other quarters for more lucid terminology, and it may be hoped that the Select Committee now sitting on the Bill will be able to remove from the Clause some at least of the complications which on the admission of Sir Charles Ollivant himself it contains.

A GOVERNMENT resolution was issued last evening dismissing three schoolmasters for taking part in the Shivaji celebrations and laying down the principle that the instruction of youth shall be wholly dissociated from politics and that teachers and professors shall not take part in political agitation. The text of the resolution will be found on page 6.

THE Famine Commission recorded further evidence yesterday. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Survey Commissioner, and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, was the first witness examined. He said that in extent the distress was about the same as that of 1876-77. At that time the two districts of Belgaum and Dharwar were severely affected and the ghat tracts were exempt. In the last famine Khandesh, parts of Nasik, and the ghat tracts were more severely affected, and middle and western Dharwar, and Belgaum, and middle and eastern Satara very little. Rev. J. S. Haig, a missionary from Ahmednagar, spoke in high terms of the way in which the "gigantic task" of seeing that no one was allowed to die of actual starvation was performed by Government. The famine distress was appalling in its extent and intensity, but the Government measures were adequate, not only to keep the poor people alive, but to alleviate in some small measure the great misery which the famine brought upon them. The missionaries spent over a lakh of rupees in giving relief to the poor in the Ahmednagar District. Mr. H. F. Silcock, the Collector at Nasik, considered the famine operations successful inasmuch as all really in want of work were able to get it, and many, no doubt, who were not in want, also got it. The health of the people on

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN NORTH CHINA.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Reuter's special correspondent visiting China telegraphs that there is every sign that the Russians are all powerful in North China and that the native Chinese naval officers are quite subservient to them.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

The "Standard" states that the British Government is negotiating with Russia and Germany with a view to the embodiment of their recent assurances regarding China in a formal diplomatic document of the character of an international agreement.

MOVEMENT OF SIAMESE TROOPS.

It is reported in Paris that the Siamese Government has sent troops to the neutral zone at Battambang owing to a local disturbance there.

NEW CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

General Sir Frederick Charles Arthur Stephenson has been appointed Constable of the Tower.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Duners has sailed for Bombay.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Surgeon-Colonel, L. D. Spencer, Unemployed List, acts as P.M.O., Punjab, vice Harvey, officiating Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Revd. Rumboldts becomes Roman Catholic Chaplain Second Division, Tirah Force.

Colonel Creagh, Assistant Quarter-master-General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, officiate in command of Aden District, vice General Cunningham, proceeding on leave.

Commander de Berry succeeds Hooper as Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The hired transport Jelunga arrives at Bombay on 1st April next.

The 9th Lancers are delayed in South Africa owing to the outbreak of small pox on the Clive. They will now probably arrive early in April.

A DIVISIONAL JUDGE SUSPENDED.

LAHORE, MARCH 2.

Sirdar Gurdial Singh, Divisional Judge, Sialkot, has been suspended under orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, pending enquiry into certain charges of bribery and corruption. Sirdar Gurdial Singh is a Sikh by caste and a statutory native member of the Indian Civil Service. He entered the Punjab Commission in 1880. He is now officiating as Divisional Judge, 2nd Grade, on a salary of Rs. 1,440 per mensem.

KASHMIR POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

It has been settled that Mr. Bradshaw, District Superintendent of Police at Jhelum, who shortly retires from British Indian Service, will be appointed Personal Assistant to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir Army, for advising him in the direction of the police administration of the state.

THE SINNAR RIOT PROSECUTIONS.

SINNAR, MARCH 3.

Malhari Kotwal, the alleged ringleader, has been arrested at Pangri by the patel of that village. Two more of the supposed ringleaders are yet at large.

Bala Golesar and another of Kundwadi are sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Artal for cutting the telegraph wires.

The proceedings against the sixty accused were continued to-day. Four more witnesses were examined, and they stated the same story. Mr. Artal was examined, and gave all information about the riots, but nothing against the accused before the court.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL SYMONS' INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMRUD, MARCH 2.

General Symons, to-day, inspected the road up the Chora Pass from Ali Masjid, also Sir H. Havelock Allen's monument, which was found uninjured, and returned here in the afternoon. Heavy rain fell all yesterday in the Khyber with a gale of wind which blew down several tents, the rain changing last night to snow, with which the valley is now some inches deep. The weather to-day has cleared.

CAMP BARKAI.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

A Mamani telegram of 3rd March runs:—One shot was fired into Barkai Camp on Tuesday night.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MARCH 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Candia (extra) left here at daylight to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 13th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Djemnah, left Aden, for Bombay, on Thursday, the 3rd inst., at 1 a.m. and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 8 a.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on 3rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur	3.

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115 1 2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	25 3-8

Owing to the fact that public attention in Paris has been entirely absorbed by the Zola trial, the issue of several books which were to have appeared this week has been postponed. This is the case with M. Marcel Prevost's forthcoming volume, "Trois Nouvelles," which is now to be published towards the middle of the month. It may be added that French authors, publishers, and booksellers are complaining bitterly of the harm that has been done them by the "Dreyfus affair." The sale of books has been almost at a standstill in Paris throughout the winter.—M. Zola's new novel, "Paris" will be ready in volume from early in March.—M. Georges Ohnet is writing the concluding chapters of a novel which may mark more sensation than some of his later volumes. "Le Roi de Paris," which is to be the title of the work, treats of a comparatively recent society scandal that aroused universal attention.—M. Francois de Nion has finished a novel he is calling "L'An Rouge." It deals with the Commune, and it is to be illustrated by Henri Chartier.

FIRE AT MAZAGON.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE MAZAGON MILLS.

Last night, a fire broke out in the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mills, at Matharpakady Road, Mazagon, and in an incredibly short time the whole of the carding and spinning departments, were destroyed causing damage to the extent of about eight lakhs of rupees. The mills employ on an average about twelve hundred hands, working full time, a day. Yesterday the mills were working and were closed in the evening as usual at 6-10 p.m. About a thousand operatives had just left the mill premises, and the remaining hands were preparing to follow them, when about a quarter to 7 o'clock—thirty-five minutes after the closing hour—volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the south-west corner of the spinning department, which is situated on the upper floor of the buildings, at their southern extremity. Some attempts had been made to put out the flames by the men inside, but with very little success. The alarm whistle was immediately given, and the donkey engines commenced working with a copious supply of water available from the elevated tank. The mills are also equipped with fire engines of the same pattern as the Municipal Fire Brigade engines. These engines were also brought into requisition with all possible speed, and worked with water supplied from a big well in the compound of the mill premises. But the fire had by this time assumed a formidable aspect and baffled all the power of the mill fire appliances. A strong south-westerly wind was blowing at the time, and the fire, fanned and refreshened by the wind, spread with alarming rapidity. The wooden floor on which the machineries of the spinning department had been fitted out, being well saturated with the lubricants used in the machineries, helped the fury of the fire, which travelled northwards, crashing and consuming everything that came in its way. Within half-an-hour after the outbreak the entire portion of the spinning department was ablaze, the lurid glare of the flames being visible nearly all over the town and island of Bombay. In response to the telephonic messages, the Municipal fire brigade engines appeared on the scene one after the other in quick succession and were located in the compound of the mill premises and outside on the road. But by the time these steamers arrived the whole of the spinning department had been gutted. As the combustible wooden floors gave way before the ravages of the flames, the machineries came down on the carding machines on the ground floor underneath, and this department was soon enveloped in flames. The operations of the fire-brigade were directed under the supervision of Mr. Nichols, the head of the fire-brigade, and numerous jets were applied on all sides of the burning departments. The fire would have continued its career towards the northern extremity of the buildings, where the blow-room, the reeling department, etc. are situated but for the dead wall with iron doors, which intervened between the blow-room and the burnt portion of the mill. The driving ropes of the mill engines were also cut off to prevent the progress of the flames towards the engine room. The fire, thus confined from two sides, enabled the fire brigade to bring it under their control. The men of the brigade worked with might and main and brought the fire well under about an hour and a half after the outbreak. That portion of the building which contained the spinning and carding departments was entirely destroyed, nothing being left beyond the masonry walls with charred window frames twisted and torn and as black as soot. If the progress of the fire had not been checked by the dead-wall with big iron doors, the destruction of the whole mills would have been inevitable. The northern wing contained the blow room, the ruling department and a few carding machines and if these had been on fire, the large quantity of coal, which is stocked in the compound would have been destroyed together with the cotton godowns, which are situated at a short distance and which contain cotton bales of the value of about two lakhs. The engine rooms, which are situated midway between the block containing the above departments and the block occupied by the weaving departments, not only escaped the fire by the cutting down of the driving ropes, but also protected the latter departments, which remained safe. The spinning and carding departments contained 24,424 spindles, which had been recently fitted in them, being brand new. The fire was completely put out at midnight, when the services of most of the fire brigade engines were dispensed with. The origin of the fire is attributed to the overheating of the machinery in the spinning department. The damage is estimated at Rs. 8,00,000, the whole of which is insured with the Atlas Fire Insurance Company, the South British Fire Insurance Company, and several others.

It would be remembered that a fire was discovered in the blow-room of this mill on Saturday afternoon. It being the working hour of the day, it was immediately put out with the aid of the donkey engines of the mill before any serious damage could be caused.

The Mazagon Mills were started about twenty-two years ago, with a capital of Rs. 15,00,000 in 600 shares of Rs. 250 each. 500 shares were allotted and the paid-up capital came to Rs. 12,50,000. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., is the chairman of the Board of Directors, and Sir D. M. Petit and Sons are the Agents. Mr. Peerozshah Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy is the manager of the mills. The number of spindles in the carding and spinning departments was 24,424, and that of looms in the weaving departments 450. The engines are of 2,500 horse power, but they had been worked at 750 horse power. The carding and spinning departments used to feed the weaving departments but as the former have been burnt down, the latter would not be worked unless the yarn supply was available from elsewhere.

During the progress of the conflagrations a large number of Europeans and Natives had gathered round the mill premises, but they were kept at a safe distance by the police under Mr. Superintendent Nolan, who was early on the spot with a large number of European officers and native policemen. Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police were present at the scene of the fire. Some of the directors of the mills, including Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit and the manager Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy also attended.

It was only six months ago that the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mills at Gunpowder Road, of which also Sir D. M. Petit and Sons are the agents, were destroyed by fire.

CONCERT AT THE B. V. A. CAMP.

The members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery held their annual Ladies' Concert at Mahaluxmi Camp on Wednesday evening, and despite the cold wind that was howling at the time, a large number of the fair sex ventured out. The concert was given in a spacious shamiana, wherein an impromptu stage had been erected. Major Roughton (the Commandant) and all the officers of the corps were present, and at 9 o'clock the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers (which had been kindly lent by the Colonel) struck up with the well-known selection from "The Geisha." The following artistes took part in the programme and were well received. Messrs. Barlow, oppenheim, Coates, Dove, and the lion-comique, Mr. Defrece. Mrs. Flynn kindly gave her services, and although suffering from a severe cold, her rendering of "The Amorous Goldfish" was bright and attractive. Mr. A. Rhenius contributed an effective flute solo (O Maris Stella), accompanied by Mr. Seymour Dove on the piano and Mr. Percy Soundy playing the violin obligato. The three instruments blended well together and the performance was warmly applauded. Madam Lily Howard, whose items formed a special feature in the programme, gave a delightful rendering of the fine song, "Angus Macdonald." The acoustic properties of a tent do not enhance the timbre and quality of vocal powers, but Madam Howard's magnificient contralto was heard with good effect. She was vociferously encored, and responded with an admirable interpretation of "The Jewel of Asia" (Geisha). A banjo duet by Messrs. Fenton and Blodwell was played with great spirit, the harmonies being very pronounced. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Dove gave a brilliant pianoforte duet, which called forth rounds of applause, and the inimitable Mr. Defrece was more amusing than ever in his masterly recitation and his own version of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," being called for by special request of the commanding officer. The excellent programme concluded with the screaming farcical absurdity, "Crazed," in one act, the characters being well sustained by Miss Beniston, Messrs. Greenboom and Wise. The smoking concert will be given in camp on Saturday next. Invitations can be obtained from members of the corps.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is a matter of surprise to most of us, writes the *C. and M. Gazette*, that the heroic behaviour of Miss McGrath, nurse to Mrs. Des Vœux, wife of Major Des Vœux, 36th Sikhs, has not received more consideration. Miss McGrath's presence of mind and courage at a time when the stoutest man's nerves were apt to be shaken, saved many of the small beleaguered force of Fort Cavagnari from bleeding to death when carried wounded from the walls to the hospital shed. As well as enduring all the hardships of the siege, Miss McGrath nursed the dying and wounded night and day with unceasing care and courage, and yet we have heard of no decoration or gratuity for this noble deed. We hope when the Honours List is out, that Miss McGrath's claims will be duly recognised, and that she will be the recipient of the woman's equivalent of the Victoria Cross. Not since the Mutiny have children been in the very thick of the fight as were Meg Meiklejohn and the Des Vœux children in Forts Malakand and Cavagnari respectively, and it is a pity that they cannot receive some souvenir of the hardships endured and danger encountered in the shape of a miniature medal; far more deserving are they than some of the curled darlings of fortune who step one foot beyond the medal zone, far from shot or shell, and return the same day by tonga to an easy chair and a comfortable dinner.

Privilege leave on full pay from the 12th to the 23rd April, both days inclusive, has been granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. M. H. Fulton, I.C.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 7th May next.

Mr. W. H. Luck, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District, has been allowed furlough for one year. Mr. E. Priestley is to act for him.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson has been appointed Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, vice Mr. F. A. Little, resigned.

Captain F. A. Hoghton, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi in addition to his military duties, vice Captain A. Lesley.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-two days.

Surgeon-Major C. G. W. Lowdell has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. J. L. Jenkins, I.C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been granted furlough for two years. Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., will act as Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr. Jenkins. Mr. S. R Arthur, I.C.S., is to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kolaba.

The Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., resigned.

The warning that the wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles might be required to proceed to Mombassa only reached Army Headquarters, Fort William, late on the night of 19th February. On the 25th the four companies, fully equipped for service, accompanied by a section of a native field hospital, left Bombay in the R. I. M. steamer Dalhousie. They are timed to reach their destination on March 7th, so that from the time of the first warning to the date of their arrival in Africa will be only sixteen days. Their actual despatch has beaten the record.

A deputation headed by the Maharaja of Ajodhya waited upon Sir Antony MacDonnell at Allahabad, in order to present a memorial urging the substitution of the Nagri for the Persian character in the courts and public offices of these Provinces. The main contention of the memorial which will be found in another column, is that Nagri being the character generally understood by the mass of the people the exclusive use of the Persian character as the language of the courts and Government offices not only leads to administrative abuses, but operates as a distinct discouragement to primary education. The evidence and argument in support of this conclusion must be left for future consideration: but it may be said at once that the memorialists have a strong *prima facie* case.

The anxiety of the Afridis, who have submitted with regard to their future chance of enlistment in the British service, observes a contemporary, is also significant of the feeling of repentance which pervades the whole country. And far from estranging the clansmen from our service, and killing a recruiting ground, it will probably be found that the recent outbreak has improved the situation. In the first place it has broken the independent spirit of the Yagistan Pathan, a spirit which went much against them as soldiers. There is an old frontier adage, if you want to make a faithful servant of a Pathan "you must knock him down first and argue with him afterwards," and the present situation is a case in point. Moreover, the whole of the wealth of Tirah is bound up in our interests; much damage has been done to them as a class, much more probably than we have estimated. This being the case they will have to look to us to make it up. As soon as the definite policy of the Government is declared, there will be no lack of recruits if Government wants them. And the Afridi with his independence gone will be a better soldier than he has been hitherto, and when one looks at the records of the Guides and the 20th Punjab Infantry, that is saying much.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Hodgson has been re-appointed an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council. The Planters of Southern India, whom he represents, will regard the re-appointment with satisfaction. In passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson at the last Annual General Meeting of the U. P. A. S. I. held at Bangalore attention was called to the great fact which Mr. Hodgson had brought to bear in his position as the Planting Member of Council. So beneficial had this particular characteristic proved that it was rightly said that Mr. Hodgson had scored off his own but what the Association had been endeavoring to bring about for several years, and that was the cessation of the expansion of the Government Cinchona Estates and the inducement of the Madras Government to buy its supply of bark from private growers. This, however, is only one of the many directions in which Mr. Hodgson has been able to serve the Planters with the Government. More recently we have seen that it was mainly through his action that the Government has been induced to make a substantial contribution towards the cost of importing ladybirds to destroy the coffee scale pests in this Presidency.

The operation of English law and English justice may, at times, be slow, writes the Madras paper, but that it is sure the man Misquita has found to his cost. Originally holding a position of trust in a Society working on charitable lines in Madras, he proved himself an improper individual to hold such office by taking advantage of a poor widow who, relying on his integrity and his business ability, entrusted probably the whole of her means to him for investment. That she was unwise to trust his promise of obtaining for her a very large rate of interest, and in consequence to withdraw her little store from the safer but less remunerative firm with whom it was placed goes without saying, but it affords no excuse to the man who made her his prey. On purely technical grounds he escaped the hand of the law in the Magistrate's Court and again in the Appeal Court, but the Magistrate and the Judges will be among the first to appreciate the decisive way in which Mr. Justice Boddam in the Bankruptcy Court has done what they were prevented from doing owing to the literal interpretation of the law dealing with the case.

The scare in connection with the plague still continues unabated at Delhi and hundreds of people are still running out of the city, while there are rumours afloat that the bazaars will be closed entirely. Such, together with other rumours of an alarming and flagrant nature, are the common talk in the bazaars, so much so that several well-to-do merchants will not transact any business. On Tuesday morning the 22nd ultimo, Mr. W. Hyde, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, accompanied by the City Superintendent and an Inspector of Police marched through the town from street to street, followed by an anxious crowd assuring the people that there was no cause for alarm, and that they should not run away as they are doing or think of closing their shops and that the Government would assist them in every possible way.

The Rev. P. B. Horne, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months. The Rev. W. W. Baillie, B.A., is to act for him.

The centenary of the death of Schwartz, the first Protestant Missionary who laboured in South India, was recently celebrated at Tanjore by the local Christian communities, a great number of Hindus joining in the celebration. Schwartz, as his name indicates, was a German, and landed in India in 1750 in connection with the Danish Mission making Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Tranquebar his headquarters. He was about twenty-five years of age at the time, and had spent a year or so in England, acquiring its language, after having undergone a University training in Germany. Schwartz laboured so earnestly among the people, and was held in such high esteem by all classes, that even to this day his name is remembered in South India as that of the greatest Protestant Missionary in that part of the country. He won the confidence of the Raja of Tanjore who was then an independent chieftain, and who confided to him the education of his son. The East India Company employed him as Chaplain to the British garrison of Trichinopoly and frequently utilised his services in negotiations with Hyder Ali and other native chieftains, with whom he possessed considerable influence. Schwartz, like the Abbe Dubois, in a great measure adopted a native mode of life, and his success consisted not so much in the number of converts he made as in the immense amount of good he was able to effect, by winning the confidence and respect of the people amongst whom he laboured. He died at Tanjore on the 13th February, 1873; and it is now intended to erect a permanent centenary memorial in his honour.

Colonel Ridgeway, Assistant Quarter Master General, Army Headquarters, proceeds on a year's leave next week.

The two companies of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, now at Manipur, have been ordered to proceed to Gilgit in relief to the two companies of the 37th Dogras now stationed there. The Gurkha detachment will leave Manipur immediately and will probably go to Abbottabad, halting there until the passes are open. The relief usually takes place about mid-summer.

The following movements are now to be carried out under the relief programme of the year: 350 rifles, 5th Punjab Infantry, from Dera Ismail Khan to Sarwekai and Jandola; 4th Sikh Infantry from Sarwekai and Jandola to Wana; 4th Punjab Infantry from Wana to Bannu; 1st Sikh Infantry from Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan.

Her Majesty's battleship Victorious runs aground; no lives are lost, the ship is floated at comparatively trivial expense. What happens? asks our Lahore contemporary. A court-martial is held, and the public is informed that the Captain and the Staff Commander have been severely reprimanded. Her Majesty's regiment—by name legion let us say—is cut up; many lives are lost, the war is prolonged. What happens? Nothing; the public is informed there has been a little mistake; the General and his Staff have had hard luck; they will be given another chance. In the name of commonsense, why should there be this extraordinary difference in discipline? We are constantly told that England's army is sacrificed to the navy, but we venture to assert that if naval disciplinary methods took the place of the present lax military system, in so far as influential officers are concerned, we should hear far less of the army being sacrificed to the navy or to anything else.

The Native Cavalry Tournament at Umballa, according to the Lahore paper, appears to have been chiefly noticeable for dust, wind and bad language. Dust and wind are a part of our daily life in certain parts of India, but unparliamentary language had come to be a thing unknown on a tournament ground. Perhaps youth and inexperience had something to do with the present unwelcome outburst, but it may be worthy of notice that first class teams, like those of the Durham Light Infantry and the Guides, never utter a sound from start to finish.

The horses of the 4th Dragoon Guards at Rawalpindi have now nearly recovered from their attack of influenza, and there have been no fresh cases for several days. Owing to their sickness, and the wet weather, the Commanding Officer has not been able to have a single mounted parade since the return of the regiment from Jamrud.

On Monday, the 21st ultimo, Miss Hogg was married to Captain Bernard, of the 4th Burma Battalion, at present posted at Fort Stedman, in the Cantonment Church in the Palace, Mandalay, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Fryer, and a large number of guests. Soon after one o'clock the bride arrived with her brother-in-law, Major Dobbie, attended by Miss Rylands and Miss Burnett, junior, as her bridesmaids, and looked very pretty in her handsome wedding dress. The service was read by the Rev. A. H. Finn, Military Chaplain, and after it was over the newly-married couple left the church under an arch of drawn swords and went to the house of Mrs. Dobbie, the bride's sister, where a reception was held. At a quarter past two Captain and Mrs. Bernard drove to the station, to proceed to Thazi, from which place they will travel to Fort Stedman.

According to present arrangements General Nairne will assume charge as provisional Commander-in-Chief on March 21st, the day after Sir George White has left for England.

No reduction in the Tirah Field Force will be made until the submission of the Afridis as a whole is plainly declared. All arrangement, however, are being made beforehand to break up at least two brigades when the terms of the Government have been practically completed. This will curtail the heavy expenditure involved in keeping five brigades in the field.

With the consent of the original donor, the Rs. 2,000 annually given for the maintenance of the Cooper (maternity) wing of the Ramsay Hospital at Naini Tal will in future be available for any patients who are unable to afford the charge for admission to the hospital. This arrangement, which will doubtless be a boon to many, have become possible because the maternity wing of the hospital has so far been little used.

The second forecast of the cotton crop in the Nizam dominions shows an average of 6 per cent. larger than that of last year, while the yield is expected to be 21 per cent. better. This, however, is 34 per cent. lower than the average. A late monsoon in the Aurangabad district, coupled with high prices ruling for food stocks, caused the cultivators to sow grain over a considerable area usually devoted to cotton.

The Central Provinces would really seem to have passed at last out of the period of severe trial which famine brought about. When the relief works was finally closed in December it was expected that many thousands of sick and indigent persons would have to be provided for, probably for several months. On February 21st, however, relief was confined to 160 sick in poorhouses and 112 children in orphanages. The prospects of the Province are also encouraging, and the cultivators have reason to rejoice in the promise of their harvests. As a result of the recent rain the condition of the winter crops is said to be generally fair to good: late sown crops have benefited materially by the heavy showers, which have also facilitated ploughings for summer sowings. Best sign of all prices are falling generally, wheat in particular being much cheaper.

The scarcity of tall white hats in Hongkong led, says the *Daily Press*, to an amusing incident on the departure of Sir William Robinson from the Colony. A guard-of honour had been drawn up in front of one of the wharves, and the Captain in charge had been informed that he could easily tell the Governor in the distance owing to his wearing a tall white hat. Presently, a tall white hat was observed towering above the great crowd of residents, and coming nearer and nearer to the wharf. "Shoulder Arms! Present Arms!" roared the Captain, and the guard—which consisted of a hundred men of the Lancaster Regiment—obeyed orders, and the band commenced to play the general salute. But this particular tall white hat was not on the head of Sir William Robinson, it was carried by Sir John Carrington, Chief Justice. Colonel O'Gorman quickly observed the error, and gave orders for the men to shoulder arms. The band stopped, the guard shouldered, and there was a general feeling amongst the men that they had done something foolish. Then another tall white hat appeared on the scene. There was no mistake this time. The Governor was really under that white hat, and the guard again presented arms and the band struck up the general salute.

ANOTHER RESCUE ON THE HIGH SEAS BY THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

On the 26th of February, writes a correspondent, whilst the Canning was on her way to Karachi from Bombay, in Lat. 21° 25' N. and Long. 69° 28' E, at 2-45 p.m., a small boat was seen making signals, about two miles off. The course was immediately altered for her, the occupants taken out, and the boat hoisted. From the narrative of the headman, she seems to have belonged to Buggalow No. 309, of 22 tons burthen, belonging to Beyt, owned by Mr. Ludha Visram of that port. She left Bombay on the 7th of February with a cargo of 166 bags of rice and 345 bags of cotton seed for Dwarka in charge of Nathoo (a Sunni Mahomedan), his three nephews, Alli, Allaye, and Moosa, and his son, Assum. All went fairly well, although the weather was bad and she got knocked about a good deal, until about noon on the 21st, off Porebunder, when the wind being very fresh from the North-West, they tacked to seaward. The wind and sea continued increasing during the afternoon and night of the 21st, and at about 4 a.m. on the 22nd the stern suddenly split open, owing to the continuous blows of the sea under the counter, and she began to fill at once. The buggalow's boat, a small thing, about 14 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, was lying across her bows, and whilst Nathoo tried to get some fresh water, the others shoved the boat over and jumped in, just as the buggalow plunged down bows first, with difficulty hauling in Nathoo, who was nearly carried down by the suction. He had been unsuccessful in his attempt to get fresh water, but his son had thrown about 8lbs. of raisins and Indian corn into the boat. They had great difficulty in keeping her afloat, as she was leaking badly, and the seas continually broke over her. When picked up the men were in a very weak and exhausted condition, having been four days and twenty hours without water; but are now recovering rapidly. They will be handed over to the Port Officer at Karachi, who will arrange to have them sent back to Beyt. They reported having been passed by a white steamer at a distance of about two miles, about 10 a.m. on the 23nd, but were unable to attract her attention because of the heavy sea which kept hiding them from sight.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION.

A general meeting of the representatives of the existing Bombay Cycling Clubs was held, on Monday, to consider the proposition submitted by Mr. Derry for organizing a Bombay Cyclists' Union. The representatives present were:—Lieutenant B. W. O. Thomson, G. I. P. R. V. C. C. (in the chair); Mr. Herbert, G. I. P. R. V. C. C.; Messrs. Smith and Hogan, B. V. R. C. C.; Messrs. Derry, Pearson, and Hummel, B. C. C.; Messrs. N. S. Jamsetjee, M. M. Murzban, and D. M. Wadia, Parsee C. C.; Mr. J. M. Jeejeebhoy, Ancients C. C.; Mr. Eakin, B. V. A. C. C.; and Mr. K. D. Wadia, managing proprietor, Bombay Cycle Agency.

Mr. Derry's proposition being read out to those present, it was proposed by Mr. Pearson, and seconded by Mr. K. D. Wadia, that a Cyclists' Union be formed, composed of individual cyclists, and that members of existing clubs be encouraged to join the union by reduced subscriptions. This proposition being put to the vote was carried by a majority. It was further proposed by Mr. Derry, seconded by Mr. Murzban, and passed, that a committee be forthwith appointed for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries. The following gentlemen were then elected for the same:—Mr. Hogan (secretary); Messrs. Derry, Murzban, Thomson, Eakin, Jeejeebhoy, and K. D. Wadia.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Municipal election duly took place on Tuesday as notified previously. The following are the successful Municipal Commissioners elected for the special wards mentioned before their names. Those marked with an *a* are the old members for the same wards who sat last time.

Khadia No. 1, Mr. Somnath Bhudhar.
Khadia No. 2, Mr. Hathesin Raichand.
Khadia No. 3, Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas Sheth *a*.
Kalupore No. 1, Mr. Maganlal Sarupchand *a*.
Kalupore No. 2, Mr. Jamnabhai Bhagubhai Sheth.
Kalupore No. 3, Mr. Ardesir K. Karanjavala *a*.
Dariapore No. 1, Mr. Kevaldas Tribhovandas.
Dariapore No. 2, Kazi Kuknudin Shahbudin *a*.
Jamalpore No. 1, Mr. Trikumlal Vadilal Sheth *a*.
Jamalpore No. 2, Mr. Gulamhusen Lalbhai.
Shahpore No. 1, Mr. Sambhuprasad Beebardas.
Shahpore No. 2, Mr. Mulchand A. Shah *a*.
Kalkhad, Mr. Madhavlal Harilal *a*.
Saraspore, Dr. Nanabhai C. Mody *a*.

The polling began at 9 a.m., and ended at 5 p.m., according to a Municipal notification published a week ago. It was prosecuted with the greatest vigour this time, as there were two parties formed, one in favour of the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Kalianadas Parekh and the other for Mr. Chimonlal H. Setalvad, the late member of H. E.'s Council. The Ahmedabad Municipality, the largest number of votes, which gains a seat in the local Council, if a larger number were secured. Hence the rush of both parties to get as many members as possible into the Municipality. It appears from the above list that four new members gained seats in the local Municipality. It is a pity that Mr. Vrajrai S. Vakil, one of the oldest members for Khadia, has lost his seat this time. In Shahpore (No. 2) and Saraspore wards Mr. Mulchand A. Shah and Dr. N. C. Mody stood without rivals, as their opponents withdrew at the last moment. Some of the wards had to be protected by strong police guards as serious consequences were apprehended by the authorities, but happily nothing untoward happened. In Kalupore No 2 Mr. Jamnabhai Bhagubhai Sheth, a local millowner, gained a victory, by a thumping majority of 70 votes, over Mr. Balu Raiji, a well-known stock and exchange broker of Ahmedabad. The most successful of members was Rao Saheb Madhavlal Harilal, the Principal of the Training College, who, having polled more than 50 per cent. of votes in his favour, left the polling office at 11 a.m. in the midst of ringing cheers from his friends and party. The members for Kalupore No. 1 and Dariapore No. 1 had a very hard contest, as they obtained their victory over their antagonists by a very narrow majority of 10 and 5 votes, respectively. Great efforts were made by the friends of Mr. Ardesir K. Karanjavala to gain him a seat in the Municipality, as he is the oldest member of Kalupore No. 3. He is said to be the most painstaking member of the Municipality, as he gets not only enough time to attend its meetings regularly, but spares more to ransack the papers and examines the tedious and troublesome figures of the Municipal records. The election for the "General Ward" comes off to-morrow, for which all the University graduates, High Court and District pleaders, Government servants, and employes of the Limited public companies, drawing a salary of Rs. 30 per month and upwards, are held entitled to vote. This is the largest ward, having a poll of 1,200 votes in all.

The deredict canals in England and Wales extend to 388 miles; the independent navigations and canals in use to 2,194 miles, and the railway owned ones to 1,235 miles; while an additional 121 miles have been converted into railways. These facts are gleaned from the prospectus of a large cartoon map of canals and navigable rivers of England and Wales, showing the position of the locks and tunnels, which has been prepared by Mr. Lionel B. Wells, M. Inst. C. E., and is about to be published by Messrs. George Falkner and Sons, of Manchester and London. It is virtually a large reproduction, corrected to date, of the small-scale map already issued by the same firm. The size will be 6Jin. by 8Oin., and the scale seven miles to an inch, and the cheapest form in which it will be available is 50s.

"Editing a la Mode" is the title of a book which Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has written, and which explains itself in the sub-title, "An Examination of Dr. George Birkbeck Hill's Johnsonian Editions." Messrs. Bliss and Sands will publish the volume. Mr. Murray announces a new and revised edition of Rear-Admiral Sir William Wharton's book on hydrographical surveying. The volume is a description of the means and methods employed in constructing marine charts. "Thirty Years of American Finance" is a work announced by Messrs. Putnams. It is a short financial history of the Government and people of the United States since the Civil War. The writer is Mr. Alexander Dana Noyes. Professor Maitland, of Cambridge, delivered the Ford Lectures at Oxford last year, his subject being "Borough and Township." The lectures are about to be published by the Cambridge University Press. The quarterly journal ("Saint George") of the Ruskin Society, of Birmingham, has made such a successful debut, that a third edition of the first number is called for. This is in the press, and will be ready in a day or two. The Dean of Ely (Dr. Stubbs) is president of this "Society of the Rose." Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd., intend shortly to issue in serial form "The Citizen's Atlas," comprising a hundred maps and gazetteer, by Mr. J. G. Bartholomew, F. R. G. S. It will be completed in twenty fortnightly parts at 6d. each.

THE HON'BLE MR. T. B. KIRKHAM.

The Madras *Educational Review* has the following article on the career of the Hon'ble Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Central Division Bombay. It is the sixth of a series of papers on "Eminent Educationists in India."

The name of the Honourable Mr. T. B. Kirkham is a household word in educational circles in the Western Presidency, and his retirement, which takes place at the end of March, will be a link with the past, as he is not only the senior educational officer of Government in Bombay but in the whole of India.

Mr. Kirkham was educated at University College, London, in its palmy days when the staff of Professors included men like De Morgan, F. W. Newman, Malden, J. P. Green, afterwards Judge of the Bombay High Court and others of equal eminence, and he there acquired a comprehensive education which he subsequently further developed by a three years' study of law and hall to the Bar in the Middle Temple.

Sent out by the Secretary of State in 1862, Mr. Kirkham quickly won the confidence of Mr. R. I. Howard and Sir Alexander Grant, the two first Directors of Public Instruction, and as Headmaster of the Poona High School, and Principal of Elphinstone High School, Bombay, took an influential part in the organization of Secondary education in the Presidency. Mr. Kirkham was also deputed by Sir A. Grant to represent the Government High Schools in a conference with the venerable Dr. Wilson and other Missionaries at which the outlines of the first Grant-in-aid Code were settled. These were the days of the Schools Inquiry Commission when all the problems of Secondary education seemed to be in the air at once and the opportunities were many and great for an ardent educationist to use his knowledge and press his views for acceptance. Sir A. Grant on leaving India in 1868 bore public testimony to the value of Mr. Kirkham's work in Secondary education and shortly after a more permanent monument of the same arose in the magnificent building for the new Elphinstone High School—perhaps the most beautiful educational building in Bombay—which became necessary when Mr. Kirkham's successful administration of the school had caused it to altogether outgrow and overflow its original accommodation.

Another memorial of the same period may be mentioned. In his own schools Mr. Kirkham had always himself taught the Chemistry and Physics required by the curriculum, and he was so impressed both by the natural aptitude of many native boys for Physical Science and by the value of the discipline of such studies in the correction of the beautiful flimsiness of the average native student that on his strong recommendation all the chief High Schools of the Presidency were furnished with an adequate supply of Chemical and Physical apparatus. The peculiar value of Physical Science for natives of India may perhaps be considered a cardinal article in Mr. Kirkham's educational creed, for later on in 1860 when the subject of Technical education was engaging special attention, Mr. Kirkham submitted a scheme to Government for "the thorough re-organization of the Science instruction in High Schools" with the following objects in view (a) to make it more thorough and more practical; (b) to secure a nucleus of real scientific work, sound as far as it goes, in every High School, and to discover the boys with special aptitude in that direction and pass them on to the Science Colleges, (c) to secure the better preservation of the scientific apparatus." (a) The scheme was cordially approved by His Excellency Lord Reay, the

observation. If the wealthy city waits for Government and if Government cannot yield, a dead-lock is produced. The true principle therefore is to distribute the Government grants according to population and to require the local communities to do all they can. Mr. Mehta seems to comment on the other hand that although the wealth of the city is great the responsibilities are also great, and that Government is bound to keep pace *pari passu* with the Municipality in educational expenditure. Mr. Kirkham's strongest argument was perhaps his demonstration that whilst the educational expenditure of municipal bodies is equivalent to a school rate of from 2 to 4 per cent., that of Bombay is less than 1-4 per cent. It is not necessary to pass judgment upon the controversy beyond saying that it will well repay perusal, (c) and that it is possible it discloses a hitherto unnoticed cause for the comparative stagnation of Primary education in the three presidency cities; for, if the local expenditure in Bombay is only equal to a rate of 1-4 per cent., the local expenditure in Calcutta and Madras is certainly smaller still.

Returning to Mr. Kirkham's educational career, he was appointed Inspector of the Central Division by Sir Richard Temple in 1878, and has held the office ever since. On quitting Bombay he resigned his seat in the Municipality, but was re-appointed to that body in 1889 by Lord Reay in order to effect the transfer to the Municipality of the whole system of Primary schools up to that time administered by the Educational Department of Government. This transfer was an operation of some complexity and magnitude, but it was managed with smoothness and address and Mr. Kirkham received the thanks both of Government and of the Bombay School Board. It was also about this time that a moving speech of Mr. Kirkham's to the Corporation on the subject of a lepar colony that had established itself in dangerous vicinity to the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, started the movement for the segregation of lepers which has since had such beneficial results both to the lepers themselves and to the public.

As Inspector of the Central Division of the Presidency where educational activity is greatest, Mr. Kirkham naturally had a leading share in all the educational movements of the time. In connection with Technical education he was deputed to England by His Excellency Lord Reay to make inquiries into the methods pursued there, and on his return to India submitted a report which was of great practical value at the time and for which he received the thanks of Government. Quite lately His Excellency Lord Sandhurst appointed him, in conjunction with the Honorable Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Chairman of the Bombay School Board to inquire into the question of school buildings for the city, and these gentlemen prepared a scheme according to which buildings were to be erected at once worth ten lakhs of rupees as a beginning. This scheme commanded general approval and was in a fair way to be carried into effect, when the terrible epidemic of Plague fell upon the city and brought that and much else besides to a stand-still. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst is, however, too good an educationist to forget the claims of education in preparing his plans for the rebuilding and renovation of Bombay, and the names of Messrs. Wadia and Kirkham will probably bear fruit in the future. In the meantime in innumerable conferences and committees in connection with the local self-government acts and bye-laws and the proceedings of private educational bodies, Mr. Kirkham has been an ever welcome member always bringing light in the shape of accurate knowledge and practical help and suggestion, and thus it was that when in 1895, the Governor selected him for nomination to the Legislative Council, the distinction was fully merited as a reward of long and valuable public service.

Two matters here deserve special mention—the "Bombay Educational Library and Museum" and the "Bombay Educational Record." The conception of the first was due to Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, and it was carried out by Mr. Kirkham with great success. The Institution was opened by Sir James Ferguson in March 1884, attracting much attention as the first effort of the kind in India. The "Educational Record" was edited by Mr. Kirkham continuously for more than a quarter of a century and had a considerable influence in the encouragment of what may be called professional spirit and professional pride based upon a high estimate of the importance of the office and work of the teacher. On the great importance of the study of teaching to Indian teachers, who are so apt to fall into grooves and work mechanically, Mr. Kirkham has always been emphatic. He is said by those in his Division to be responsible for the circulation of a van-load of Fitch's Lectures on Teaching, and to have hinted not obscurely to raw candidates for teachership, that if a man who presses on bodies without due preparation is a quack, the teacher who does the same on minds is not much better.

It is, however, in the "aided schools" that much of Mr. Kirkham's best work has been done and where perhaps he will be most missed. The Western Presidency has always been honourably distinguished for the liberality of the relations between the Government Department of Education and the Managers of Private schools in union with it, and for the large and wide discretion allowed to the latter. This characteristic was more especially perhaps stamped upon the Department by the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay, who was impressed by the need of diversity in Indian education, and certainly no more sympathetic instrument of such a policy could have been found than in the subject of our sketch. In every class of school both teachers and managers have felt confidence that they would always get safe advice and be judged impartially as far as possible from their own points of view and be helped to pursue their best in their own way. A high living authority on the subject of education has recently sketched the ideal Inspector:—"He is called upon to visit from day to day schools of very different types, to observe carefully the merits and demerits of each, to recognise with impartiality very various forms of good work, to place himself in sympathy with teachers and their difficulties, to convey to each of them kindly suggestions as to methods of discipline and instruction he has observed elsewhere, and to leave behind him at every school he inspects some stimulus to improvement, some useful counsel to managers, and some encouragement to teachers and children to do their best. It matters much to the civilisation of a district whether this duty is entrusted to pedants and detectives who confine their attention to the routine of examinations or to men of wide attainments command respect and who are qualified by insight, enthusiasm and breadth of sympathy to advise local authorities and to form a just judgment both of the work of a school and of the spirit in which the work is done." (d) It is not too much to say that these sentences might well have been written as an apt description of the long career of incessant activity and public usefulness which comes to an end next month.

(c) "Bombay Government Gazette," January 9, 1897. Par V. pp. 48 and 60.
(d) "Thomas and Matthew Arnold." By Sir Joshua Fitch, p. 189.

THE CHARGE OF GRIEVOUS HURT AGAINST A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, William Blundell, of the Shropshire Regiment, was again charged by Inspector Gannon with causing grievous hurt to Dagdu Ranu, a sweetmeat seller, on the 18th ultimo.

Hari Govind deposed that twelve or thirteen days ago, at about 9 or 10 p.m., he went and sat on the verandah of a house along the Rampart Row. He saw the accused going up to the complainant and taking sweets from his tray. The complainant entreated him not to do so, but the accused kicked over the tray and all the sweets fell on the footpath. While the complainant was picking up the sweets the accused gave him two or three blows with his stick on the back and arm. The complainant stood up, and the accused hit him again on the head. The accused was then about to go away, but a police sepoy came and tried to stop him. The accused aimed a blow at the sepoy, who turned away and tried to help the injured man. A European then came up and seized the accused. A crowd had collected near the spot.

Amirkhan Rahimankhan, a peon employed in the Secretariat, stated that about twelve days ago, at 9 p.m., he was going to the Secretariat. Coming up to Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's shop, he saw the accused taking sweetmeats from the tray of the complainant. The complainant remonstrated with him, but the accused without giving any heed to what he said gave a kick to the tray. The complainant then stooped down to collect the fallen sweets, when the accused gave him two or three blows with a stick. The complainant then stood up, and the accused hit him a blow on his head. A police sepoy came up, and as the accused rushed at him he moved aside. The accused then attempted to run away, but in the meanwhile a European stopped him. A crowd gathered near the place, but witness did not see any person threatening the accused. He did not see anything further.

Inspector Gannon informed the court that in the opinion of the House-Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital the complainant could not be removed from the hospital for a month, and it would not be possible to bring him into court.

The magistrate adjourned the case for a fortnight, and informed the accused that he would no longer be allowed to remain on bail and that he had communicated with the military authorities, who would engage counsel on his behalf.

A Police Spy who had the hardihood to make his way into a thieves' kitchen in one of the worst districts of South London was somewhat roughly handled a week or two ago. It appears he happened to be known to one of the *habitues* of the place, and the result was that he narrowly escaped with his life. Some time recently a man in South London was attacked by a mysterious illness. Headache, loss of appetite, and low spirits indulged in the sequel, and the poor fellow thought he could not escape with his life, when one of the thieves came to his rescue and recommended him to take Holloway's Pills. He took the advice and the Pills, with the result that he is now a happy and a healthy man.

SCHOOL MASTERS AND POLITICAL AGITATION.

THREE MASTER DISMISSED.

REGARDING the Part taken by certain Masters of the Ahmednagar Education Society's High School—in the celebration of the anniversary of Shivaji the following correspondence and Government Resolutions are published in which the Principle is laid down that the instruction of youth should be wholly dissociated from politics and that Teachers and Professors should not take part in Political Agitation;—

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1898.

Memorandum from the Judicial Department, No. 7984, dated the 2nd November 1897.—Transferring for information and such action as may be deemed necessary, a memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. W., dated 17th October 1897 with attached correspondence, regarding an address delivered by Mr. Mahadev Hari Modak, Head Master, Ahmednagar High School, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of Shivaji in May last and published in the *Sudarshan* newspaper of the 15th, 22nd and 29th May and 12th June 1897, which is the property of a Company called the Oriental Mercantile Company, Limited, of which certain school-masters in the Ahmednagar High School and Pandarpur School and a student of the former school are members. Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6224, dated the 10th, January 1898:—With reference to your No. 1636 of November 10th, 1897, I have the honour to return the papers (confidential) in a separate registered packet and to report as follows.

"2. In accordance with the instructions received from Government I addressed the Secretary Ahmednagar Education Society on November 23rd and I append to this report copies of all correspondence which has passed between us. The correspondence is noted in the margin.

1. Letter No 331 of November 12th, from the Secretary, Ahmednagar Education Society, to the Educational Inspector, Central Division.
2. Correspondence between the Secretary to the Ahmednagar Education society and the Head Master and Assistant Masters.
3. This office No. 1—A of November 23rd 1897.
4. This office No. 2—A of December 1st, 1897.
5. Letter No. 329 from the Secretary to the Society.
6. Letter No. 333 from the Secretary to the Society.

"3. The first letter is due to the fact that the Acting Educational Inspector went to Nagar early in November, and that the Society then decided on passing the resolution shown in the letter. They further, under the advice of the Acting Educational Inspector, called on the Head Master and the Assistant Masters to explain their conduct in connection with the "Sudarshan" newspaper and the speech of the Head Master reported therein. The final letters in that correspondence dated November 25th are the consequence of my letter of November 23rd, marked 3 in the correspondence.

"4. I went to Ahmednagar on the 30th November and the meeting of the Managing Board was held on the evening of that day. There were present at the meeting: Rao Bahadur P. V. Gupte, Chairman, Mr. Haridas D. Parikh, Mr. Sadashiv Shankar Gatne, Mr. Gajanan D. Nisal, Mr. Mohanlal Harilal, Mr. Edalji Rustomji (Vice-President of the Municipality), Mr. Byramji Sorabji, Mr. S. V. Jog, Mr. Mahomed Sidik Guimahomed (Municipal Member), Mr. Sahadev Ravji Bagde, Mr. V. B. Chonkar (Secretary of the Society).

The number of the Managing Board is 15, so that there was a fully representative meeting.

"5. I addressed the members on the subject of the *Sudarshan* newspaper and the speech of the Head Master of the school, Mr. Mahadev Hari Modak which was delivered at the Shivaji accession meeting held in May 1897 and reported in the issues of the paper for May 15th, 22nd and 29th and June 12th. I pointed out that it was stated in the first issue, that of May 15th, that the speech is reported *in extenso* and that it had therefore apparently been fully communicated. I further pointed out that Mr. Modak had had full opportunity given to him to explain or repudiate the speech; that in his letter of November 11th he excused his utterance at the Shivaji meeting as being the result of a yielding to the importunate and urgent request of the leading men and to voluntary effort and that he stated in the same letter that the speech was mutilated and inaccurate; but when called on to explain what steps he had taken to deal with the misrepresentation, if any, his reply was that he could not take any steps, that he delivered the speech *extempore* and never thought it would be reported, that when he found it had been reported he got the issues of the paper and had no mind to protest, but was dessuaded by his friends for reasons stated.

"6. I think that when it is considered that the speech was reported to the paper on the day on which it was deliverad, that it purports to be and is apparently a speech fully reported and that it is not contended that any Mara hi short-hand writer took down the speech at the meeting, it may be fairly assumed that the speech existed in writing before it was delivered. If it did not, then it must have been committed to writing by some one who possessed either a wonderful memory or an unusual power of imagination. In the first case, Mr. Modak must be assumed to have uttered the words reported. In the second case, his refusal to protest against misrepresentation is inexplicable, when the language of the speech is considered.

"7. The tendencies and objects of the speech have been summarised in the papers, but I would quote one or two passages from the speech itself, or rather from the translation made by the Oriental Translator

(1) 'Will the mere meditation of Shivaji restore past glory? I reply that even this will happen, as I have already shown on the authority of the word of God. Besides, the history of the world shows that the dictum "the state of nations goes down and rises up like the tyre of a revolving wheel" is without any exception. And, therefore, this disastrous fall state must come to an end some time or another.

(2) I therefore only say that, though at present we have fallen upon evil days we must not lose heart and that everyone should bear in mind that our glory has been mortgaged to a stranger for a couple of days and that to-morrow if not to-day it will be redeemed by us. I think that if this is borne in mind by everyone it will inspire much courage. As I have said in saying, let persons may die but the supporters of ten. So I say it does not matter that we once lost our glory, but the remembrance which cherishes that glory must not be lost. We must not lose the idea of it. And from this point of view I say that the plunderers who carried many camel loads of wealth from India inflicted on us no less whatever. A loss lakhs of times greater than the above, is inflicted on us by those who put into our hands books containing mischievous base and false statements like these:—For the Hindus to fight with Europeans is like lamps fighting with a wolf.)" "The Hindus are uncivilized," &c.

(3) 'In short, my only prayer is this, Keep alive the idea of your past glory and of your Maharashtra origin, though at present you can do nothing more. At present that idea might appear to you unsubstantial. May it so appear! I, however, positively tell you that to-morrow, if not to-day, it will assume a form and prove substantial.'

(4) 'Our Shivaji having for his followers only a handful of men in blanketbs, had an ubiquitous rival like Aurangzeb, who showed no respect even to his father, and who was a terror even to death. The poor fellow had neither the Lancashire nor the Middlesex regiments. He had nothing. Again his mode of warfare was not like that of the present-day warriors, firing from a distance, but of hand to hand fight. Even his father was one the Badshah's side. Despite this he went on pruning (i.e., destroying his enemies). How different is this from the valour displayed in firing from behind! No sooner did the crowd kick (Hindus) and the beat (Mahomedans combine for only a day and a half in 1857, than preparations were made the same night to start for the white isle (England) with the gowns (i.e., ladies). This is not a mere rapsody. Bravo! Bravo! Shivaraya!'

The speech concludes with a significant reference to Rama, who, single-handed, destroyed the Rakshasas and conquered Ravan with the aid of monkeys only.

"8. Now I say that, if language has any meaning at all, the meaning of the passages which I have quoted is briefly this: Do not believe that your arse so cowardly and weak as people tell you, or that the British are so brave and strong as they are described. They were nearly turned out of India in 1857 and another attempt may be more successful. Therefore remember and watch your opportunity.

"10. But if my interpretation of this speech and objects is correct, then I say that the speaker, who has had the opportunity of repudiating these sentiments, and who has not taken that opportunity, is no loyal subject of this Government or of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. Much may be allowed to rhetorical fervour and to inflated diction, but the deliberate depreciation of the ruling race and the significant reference to the mutiny of 1857 leave no room for doubt as to the true sentiments of the speaker, and as to the doctrine which he strove to inculcate in the minds of his hearers. And the speaker is the Head Master of a High School in a large and important town—a High School maintained by an Educational Society in which Government have placed unusual confidence, and to whose hands they have entrusted the English education of the youth of the city.

11. The speech is reported in four issues of a paper which is maintained by a Company called the Oriental Mercantile Company, Limited, The Company in question is said to conduct a trade in stationery, but it was admitted at the meeting of the Managing Board that its principal article of sale was the *Sudarshan* paper, and on the Board of the Directors of the Company are found four Assistant Masters in the employ of the Education Society and one student of the High School. I pointed out to the Board that it was impossible to doubt that these Directors of the Company were in close touch with the paper which they owned and in which the speech of the Head Master had been so carefully reported and I further pointed out that, in any case, the Directors of a Company are responsible to the public for the wares in which the Company deals, and that ignorance of adulteration was no excuse for the fact. Thus, even if it were assumed that the five Directors were absolutely unacquainted with the utterances of their own paper, they could not escape the responsibility for those utterances.

"12. I may say at once that the members of the Board did not attempt to defend their employes at the meeting, and have not attempted to do so subsequently. It was manifest to me that many of the gentlemen who were present to meet me were astonished and shocked at the language of their Head Master, and were entirely opposed to the maintenance of a political newspaper by their subordinates. Probably, as has happened elsewhere, a certain clique of people in Ahmednagar have been infected by the unwholesome utterances which have characterised a portion of the press, though the action and sentiments of the members of this clique have obtained neither notice nor sympathy from the more respectable members of the community.

"13. Be this as it may, the Board agreed to the terms which I laid before them, and the resolution of the Board has been ratified at a meeting of the Education Society held on the 18th December "vide" the Secretary's No. 383 of December 18th, among the papers).

"14. The result, therefore, of my negotiations is that the Society has decided to dismiss from their service the following persons:—

(1) Mahadev Hari Modak, Head Master, Ahmednagar High School.

(2) Ganesh Krishna Dabholkar, Fourth Assistant Master High School.

(3) Shivram Eknath Bharde, Fifth Assistant Master, High School.

(4) Dhondo Atmaram Dhuse, "sub. pro-tem." First Assistant Master, City School, but serving temporarily in the High School.

(5) Ranganath Gajan Nisal, "sub pro-tem." Fifth Assistant Master, City School.

A student of the High School, Lalchand Punamchand Marwadi, who was a Director of the Oriental Mercantile Company, Limited, is also dismissed from the school.

The Society has also passed a resolution, contained in Exhibit I of the annexed correspondence, under which their present and future employes are forbidden to speak in public on political matters, or to have any connection with any newspaper, and under which the rules applicable to Government servants are applied also to employes of the Society.

"15. It will be seen that the Society has recommended to the clemency of Government Messrs, Dhuse Nisal and Marwadi, on the ground that they are young and inexperienced. As regards this recommendation I am inclined to think that the following distinction might be made between the case of the last three and the first three persons named in paragraph 14. I think that the first three should be dismissed and that Government should notify that they will not be employed in future in any Government Department or in any school aided by Government while the three latter persons may be allowed to leave the shool without any further disabilities, their resignations being accepted. I make this suggestion, because it was openly admitted that Messrs. Dabaukar and Buards were active political partizans and had influenced the others. As regards Modak, his unrepudiated speech puts him out of Court altogether.

"16. Whether such a distinction as I have suggested is made or not is not of great importance. In any case I think that Government may accept the action of the Society as a repudiation of the past and a promise for the future. I have little doubt that the severe lesson which will have been learnt will have a genuine and lasting effect in Ahmednagar, and if the result of this incident is to induce those who are responsible for the schools under the Society to exercise a more effective and direct control over their subordinates, and to assure themselves that the education given in their schools is such as to produce upright and loyal subjects of the Queen the lesson will not have been learnt in vain.

17. I append to this report, for the information of Government, a copy of the Rules of the Society and of the last Annual Report. The constitution of the Society differs from that of the Deccan Education Society in that there are no Life Members, and that the Managing Board is created from among the members of the Society and is a genuine governing body. I have little fault to find with the constitution, though I think it would be much better if the board elected by the Society if they would co-opt on their Managing Board one or two persons of local influence. The circumstances of the Society are peculiar, for they have replaced Government which formerly managed their schools. The connection with the former management might be judiciously preserved by the co-operation of a resident official like the Session Judge or the Collector on the Board of Management.

"18. Finally, I should be obliged if Government can pass early orders on these papers, I purpose, under present conditions, to pay the usual grants to the Society and to continue the negotiations for executing the lease for the transfer of the buildings and furniture to the care and control of the Society."

*i.e., is not formed largely of the people who are the subject of management.

High School. Rs.	2,718	
Middle School	„	1,121
Total Rs, ...		3,839

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the terms offered to the Ahmednagar Education Society, and, as the Society has accepted them is prepared to continue the grant-in-aid hitherto enjoyed by the Society notwithstanding the grave misconduct of the Head Master and some other masters of the High and City Schools. Government however, do not consider it necessary to insist on the expulsion of the student Lalchand Punamchand, as he is not a paid employe. That matter may be left to the discretion of the Society. If the Head Master and the other masters mentioned in paragraph 14 of the Director of public Instruction's letter have been dismissed, the usual grant may be paid by the Director to the Society. The three principal offenders, Messrs. Mahadev Hari Modak, Ganesh Krishna Dabholkar, and Shivram Eknath Bharde, should not be employed again in any school maintained or aided by Government without the express permission of Government, and the Director of Public Instruction is requested to see that the officers responsible for seeing that this order is obeyed have due notice of it.

2. The Director reports that the constitution of the Council of the Society is free from some of those defects which were found in the constitution of the Council of the Deccan Education Society, when Government was recently compelled to turn its attention to that body in consequence of events resembling those which have occurred at Ahmednagar. The throughly unwholesome spirit, however, indicated by the mischievous and disloyal speech uttered and published by their employes betrays a serious lack of control by the Council in the past, and justifies a doubt whether the resolution to dismiss their employes in future from political agitation will be consistently enforced in future unless the Council is strengthened by the addition of members who will make it their special care to attend to this point. The suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction that the Collector or the District Judge should be a member of the Council appears therefore judicious, and it may be desirable also that the Deputy Educational Inspector should have a seat on the Board. The Director is requested to address the Society on this point and report the result to Government. In the meantime the negotiations for executing a lease should be suspended.

3. Government cannot allow this occasion to pass without a public expression of the principle that the instruction of youth should be wholly dissociated from politics—a principle which involves as a consequence that teachers and professors should not take a part in political agitation. The observance of this rule must be insisted on, not only in the case of educational institutions under the direct control of Government, but in the case of all institutions which receive aid from the public funds.

(Sd.) A. C. LOCHAN.
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND RINDERPEST.

THE subjoined communication has been received from the French Consul by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and by ourselves:—

Bombay le 23 Fevrier 1898.

Monsieur le Secretaire de la Chambre de Commerce.

Monsieur le Secretaire,—Je viens de recevoir une lettre de mon Gouvernement m'informant qu'en raison des cas de peste bovine (rinderpest) qu'ont été constatés sur différents points de l'Asie notamment dans l'Inde Anglaise, en Chine et Hongkong, sont interdits l'importation et le transit en France de tons less animaux vivants des especes bovine, ovine et caprine ainsi que leurs debris frais tels que viyandes peaux fraiches et autres. Le nouveau Decret interessant le Commerce de cette place, j'ai l'honneur de le porter a votre connaissance. Veuillez agreer, Monsieur le Secretaire, les assurances de ma haute consideration. Le Vice-Consul de France Gerant le Consulat.

(Sd.) C. DE POTIER.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S present intention is to take three months' leave home from March 12th; but his departure must depend on the course of negotiations with the Afridis during the next few days. Unless Sir William leaves Bombay on the 12th he must wait until the 26th, as the P. and O. passenger service is fortnightly.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Office, yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF PLAGUE CHARGES.

The Corporation considered the following report of its Committee on the subject of correspondence with Government relating to the apportionment of plague charges in local areas between Government and Municipalities:—

The Committee appointed by the Corporation beg to report that they have consider d the note prepared by the Municipal Commissioner in reference to letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Secretary Monteath to the Government of India, No. 4870, Financial Department, of the 18th November last, letter in reply thereto from the Government of India, No. 5551 (Finance and Commerce), dated 29th December 1897, and letter to the Chairman of the Plague Committee from the Government of Bombay, No. 4367-P., dated 24th January last. The Committee approving of the Commissioner's carefully prepared note beg to recommend to the Corporation to pass a resolution to the effect that the President be requested to address Government in terms of the "Note," subject to the following slight modifications:—Para. 25 to read as follows:—"The necessity for the restriction to a short term not exceeding ten years of recurring charges, consequent on loans raised for plague purposes, has been insisted on by Government, but if the borrowing powers of the Municipality are to be correspondingly represented by sources of revenue from which to meet the liabilities incurred, and if, further, borrowed monies are to be spent on more extensive drainage, sewerage, and waterworks, the necessity for which is growing more apparent and has repeatly been admitted, then it appears clear that the present financial position of this Municipality neither warrants the deprivation of any portion of its available sources of income from taxation, nor the incubus of a heavier charge than is represented by the interest and sinking fund charges on a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees repayable in ten years at 4 per cent. interest." Para. 37.—The insertion of the words "normal growth" in place of the word "elasticity." Para. 40.—The insertion of the word "severely" in place of the word "unduly."—T. W. CUFFE, IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, and D. E. WACHA.

Municipal Office, 1st March 1898.

I was unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee as I was engaged at the Select Committee, but I endorse the opinion of the members who were present at that meeting and concur in their report.—BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

I was unable to be present at the meeting of the Committee owing to an attack of fever, but had perused the papers circulated and concur in the Commissioner's carefully prepared note and in this report.—NOWROJEE N. WADIA.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted, and the president be requested to address Government in terms of the "Note" prepared by the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Ibrahim observed that the Commissioner had dealt with the whole subject in his note in a masterly manner. The Commissioner had laid out their case so ably that their labours were considerably lightened. The Committee after going in carefully through the whole report suggested some verbal alterations in one or two places. With those alterations they had unanimously accepted the Commissioner's note, and he thought it would be wise on the part of the Corporation to accept it and forward it to Government in connection with the correspondence that had passed between the Governments of India and Bombay. According to what they had at present decided the authorities in Calcutta were to contribute only a very small portion of the plague expenditure to this Municipality. As was ably pointed out by the Commissioner, he thought that the Corporation would be fully justified in claiming a larger share from Government, especially as it had been all along admitted that the suppression of plague was a question of Imperial necessity, and the Government had also insisted on the appointment of the Plague Committee, who were given unlimited powers of expenditure. There was great diference of opinion as regards the powers of expenditure which the Plague Committee exercised, but that was a question into which they need not at present enter. The Commissioner had made out a very strong case for them, and the Corporation would do well to accept the note framed by him and make a representation on the lines of the report on the subject to Government.

Mr. Kanrak having seconded the proposition, it was carried nem. con.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra moved, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy seconded, that Messrs. Nanabhoy R. Ranina and A. Thomson be reappointed auditors of the municipality for the next year at the usual remuneration, and this was agreed to.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, as under:—"That letter to the Secretary, dated 1st February, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,044-13-5 from surplus cash balance to meet the salaries, up to the end of May 1898, of an Inspector on Rs. 150 per mensem employed to inspect milch cattle, etc., stables in the city during the prevalence of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest, and of two extra farriers on Rs. 20 per mensem each, appointed to assist at the Municipal Sick Bullock Hospital."

Mr. Saroli, in moving for the necessary sanction, remarked that rinderpest had commenced and had affected some milch cattle, hence sufficient care could not be taken to see that the milk supply was pure. In his opinion, it was necessary to appoint more than one inspector.

The proposition was carried.

PUNKHA MACHINES FOR THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 9th February 1898, as under:—"That memorandum of the Secretary, dated 7th instant, from the Commissioner, and accompaniment thereto, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 755 from surplus cash balance to provide for cost of patent punkha machines for working the six punkahs in the Municipal Council Hall."

The necessary sanction having been formally proposed,

Professor Muller opposed the motion on the ground that the proposed expenditure was unnecessary, as the Corporation met only twice a week, and it was found by experience that the pulling of the punkahs by coolies was much cheaper than patent punkha machines.

The motion was carried by the casting vote of the President.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Corporation then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house for the purpose of considering the report of the sub-committee on the City of Bombay Improvement Bill.

Mr. Cuffe moved that the report of the Committee be approved, and the president be requested to address Government in terms thereof. Mr. Cuffe observed that the report had been very carefully considered by the sub-committee, to which the Committee of the whole house had delegated their powers. It would be observed that the various points about which they felt strongly had been only emphasised in the report. It was not an ordinary task which the sub-committee was called upon to perform. They took special care that the report should be as far as possible in conformity with the views of the seventy-two members of the Corporation, their one object in view being to protect and safeguard the interests of that body.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta suggested that they should discuss the report paragraph by paragraph.

The suggestion was agreed to.

The Corporation approved of the first paragraph of the report.

The second paragraph as regards the "Police Accommodation Scheme" was discussed at some length.

Dr. Bahaduriji moved an amendment to the effect that the last clause be omitted, and to insert the following words instead:—"That the Corporation, however, realize that it would no doubt be an advantage to the city to provide police accommodation, but they submit that the Bill should be so amended that the ultimate ownership of police buildings reverts to Government and the Corporation in the proportion of one to three."

Dr. Bahaduriji having withdrawn his amendment in favour of Mr. Dixit's, the latter was put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then accepted paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 in their entirety, there being an amendment moved by Mr. Dixit in connection with paragraph 6, which related to the salaries of the chairman and acting chairman, and which was as follows:—"That in section 21 of the Bill provision should be made that contracts of over Rs. 1,000 should be subject to the approval of the Board."

The above addition proposed to be made to the sixth paragraph was agreed to.

An the motion of Dr. Bahaduriji, it was resolved that the following clause be added to paragraph 7 of the report:—"And that provision should also be made in the Bill to obtain the sanction of the Corporation to any reclamation scheme projected by the Board."

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day, at 3 p.m.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	8
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	9	3	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	10a	2	24
	Cheuda	1	1	
	Umarkhady	7	0	
	Dongri	3b	3	
C	Market	13	3	35
	Dhobi Talao	11	5	
	Fanaswady	6	5	
	Bhuleshwar	4	0	
	Khara Talao	4	0	
	Kumbharwada	6	4	
D	Khetwadi	10	3	33
	Girgaum	0	7	
	Chowpaty	1	4	
	Walkeshwar	4	1	
	Mahalaxmi	1	1	
E	Mazagon	6	2	57
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	2	
	Kamatipura	5	6	
	Tardeo	0	3	
	Byculla	9	10	
	First Nagpada	4	2	
F	Parel	6	1	9
	Sewree	0	1	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	10
	Worlee	3	4	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	57	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		2	131
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		7	
	St George's		0	
	Modh and Parwar		2	
	Isiami Nagdavi		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		3	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telegu		0	
	Ripon Road		5	
	Hindu		15	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Nizampura		3	
	General Mahomedan		2	
	Gocculdas Tejpal		6	
	Darisatban		11	
	Modykhana		2	
	Port Trust		1	
	Madanpura		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		3	
	Bhatia		1	
	Cutchi Memon		5	
	Nanelwadi		2	
	Kshatria		1	
	Khatri		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		6	
	Maratha		14	
	Beni Israil		1	
	Total	181	177	307
	Total plague deaths to date	22,453	19,941	
	Same date last year	112	90	208

a One from Amalsad by Rail.
b One from Ahmednagar by Rail.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Death	1

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports stated that in the Colaba District there were no cases of plague and no deaths. In the Fort District twelve cases occurred as under—two at Cochin Street, two at Mint Road, and one each at Bhoiwar Lane, Commissariat Chawl, Calicut Street, Hornby Road, Bazaar Gate Street, 21st Bombay Native Infantry Lines; and two cases were examined after death—one at Green Street and another at Frere Road. Besides these, three cases were removed from the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, in which they had been admitted—one from B ward, one from Curry Road, and the third from 10th Lane, Khetwady. In the Mandvie ward fourteen plague cases and three suspicious plague cases were removed to hospitals. Four deaths from plague were recorded and twenty-six contacts sent to camps. In C Ward (north) Kumbarwada showed five cases and four deaths, Khara Talao three cases and one death, and Bhuleshwar one case and two deaths. Nine contacts were despatched to Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward (south) two cases and two deaths were recorded in the Market section, fifteen cases and no deaths in the Dhobie Talao section, and four cases and no deaths in the Fanaswady section. In D Ward (east) Dr. Coy removed a case of plague. Dr. Seervai removed four cases of plague, and Dr. Jather detected one case of plague. Fourteen contacts were removed to a camp. In the same ward (west) three cases of plague were removed and three deaths were certified. In E Ward, Byculla section showed twelve cases and seven deaths; Mazagon section four cases and three deaths; Nagpada section eight cases and two deaths; Kamatipura section seven cases and two deaths; and Tardeo section three cases and three deaths. Eighty-eight contacts were sent to the different camps. In the Parel and Mahim ward seven plague cases and one death due to the same disease were recorded. Seven contacts were sent to Wari Bunder Camp.

PLAGUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following English Doctors were placed on plague duty with effect from the 12th February:—Dr. Miss Alice M. Corthorn, M.B., B.S. (London), Dr. Miss M. M. T. Christie, M.D., B.S., Dr. C. T. Parsons, M.D. (London), Dr. G. J. Blackmore, M.B., Dr. H. D. N. Mackenzie, M.D., C.M., Dr. R. W. Hornabrook, M.B., Dr. E. R. Laing, L.R.C.P. & S., Dr. W. A. Justice, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Dr. F. G. Clemmow, M.D., D.P.H., and Dr. G. W. Smith, M.B.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon G. C. Kusumbikar, L.M. and S., has been placed on plague duty at Malegaon with effect from the 11th January 1898, afternoon.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Wednesday, was:—Khojas 66, and other nationalities, 45. Total to date.—Khojas 6,411, and other nationalities 1,497. Grand total 7,908.

Up to date 1,552 persons have been inoculated at the Framji Cowasji Hall by Dr. B. S. Shroff, out of whom there have been 1,332 Parsees, 153 Hindus, 45 Mahomedans, and 22 Christians.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 351, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,968, making a total of 2,319 persons. Departures by sea 2,576, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,097, making a total of 4,673 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 2,354 persons.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION FROM A MAHARAJ.

IMPERATRIX VS. JAMNADAS PARBHOTUMDAS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, in October last, convicted the accused of criminal misappropriation and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with him Mr. S. M. Setalvad, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the complainant.

The accused was entrusted with considerable powers and responsibilities by the Maharaj Girdhurlalji with respect to his estate. He held a general power of attorney authorising him to collect monies, to pay debts, to sue debtors, to compound with them, and in fact he was the sole manager of the estate. The estate was that part of the property which was held by the Maharaj as pertaining to his office, and which, on his death, passed to his successor. The private property of the Maharaj was disposed of by himself. As a part of the duties of management, accounts were kept of the receipts and payments of the estate, and these were written by persons as honorary officers; they received no payment for the work; but they had no authority to receive or pay money except under the orders of the manager Jamnadas. They might make petty payments of an ordinary kind, but nothing of any importance. The accounts must necessarily be supervised by Jamnadas. He had every facility for doing so, as they were kept in his office, and they were under his control. Mr. Hamilton considered that the defence of the accused was altogether unruthful and distreditable. He found him guilty and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision on the appeal, said: I am of opinion that the evidence is insufficient to prove the guilt of the appellant. The Magistrate has caused some confusion by writing, in his judgment throughout, and in the evidence in several places Rs. 5400 for Rs. 470 as the amount said to have been paid to the appellant as an advance. Beyond the entry in the account books there is nothing to show that any such advance was made. The case against the appellant as to the Rs. 600 which form the subject of the first two charges rests entirely on the evidence of Bhagubai, who says that the appellant told him to make the entries of these payments. He is not a witness on whom I can place such implicit confidence as to convict on his unsupported evidence. There are many other persons besides the appellant who were in the habit of receiving and keeping the money of the Maharaj and the accounts are written by several persons. Not a line of writing is in the hands of the appellant and he did not even draw the balances. Pitamber admits that up to 8th November, 1895, Bhagubai drew the balances and that he himself did so after that date. As to the Rs. 205 the statement of the appellant stands absolutely uncontradicted for neither the Maharaj nor Deokabai have been examined. It seems to me that the witnesses for the defence have been discredited by the Magistrate on too narrow grounds. If their story is untrue, it is not at all likely that they would introduce an additional falsehood of a gratuitous kind. My learned colleague has dealt with the case at length and I endorse the conclusion he has come to. The appellant is acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving a separate judgment, said: In this case the accused was convicted by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, of an offence under sec. 408 in respect of three items, two items of Rs. 300 each, falsely debited on 25th January, 1897, and one item of Rs. 205 fraudulently omitted on the credit side, though received on 9th December 1895, in the accounts of his master, Maharaj Girdharlalji. The prosecution case is that the accused was entrusted by his master with a sum of Rs. 470 for certain law charges and that he made the two false debits of Rs. 300 each, out of this sum and misappropriated that amount, as also the sum of 205 Rs. received by him as rent. The defence of the accused was that he did not receive the sum of Rs. 470 and did not make any payments of Rs. 300 each, as stated in the information, and as regards the sum of Rs. 205 his defence was that he received the rent, but retained the money in his own hands at his master's request and with his permission. The Magistrate held that the evidence for the prosecution proved that the three sums were fraudulently misappropriated by the accused and he sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, for the accused, contended that the evidence on which the Magistrate relied was untrustworthy and failed to substantiate the charge. In respect of the fictitious debits, it was urged that the accounts expressed a true and fair cash books which contained these entries were very irregularly kept and had been suspiciously tampered with, and that the oral evidence of Bhagwan and Pitamber in whose hands the entries were admittedly made in the rough and fair cash books, was entitled to no credit. So far as shown by contemporaneous and documentary testimony, the only evidence of accepting payments was the oral evidence of Bhagwan and Pitamber, who both stated that they made the entries by the direction of the accused. On a full consideration of the whole evidence we are unable to hold that the evidence of these witnesses and the account books is sufficiently trustworthy to justify the conviction. In the first place it is to be noted that the information is silent on the point of the alleged advance of Rs. 470 by the Maharaj to the accused, though the fact of the advance is very material to prove that the accused caused the fictitious debits to be entered in the accounts. It was this sum which the accused really misappropriated and the false debits were made to conceal the misappropriation. Even witness Bhagwan made no allusion to it in his first examination in July, but he referred to it only in his second examination in September. Next, neither the Maharaj nor the lady who manages his money matters and who is stated to have made the advance were examined to show that the advance was really made. Looking at the original rough account book, it appears that there is an entry on the credit side of this sum of Rs. 470 in Bhagwan's handwriting on 9th November, 1895, and from this entry down to 15th November this advance is shown in the balance from day to day along with the small current balances. On the 19th November separate details are not given, but from 20th November to 25th January, 1896, they are at an end of each days account and on that day the fictitious entries of Rs. 600 are made by way of adjustment against this sum of Rs. 470 and a fictitious credit of Rs. 100 and after that date the sum of Rs. 470 disappears. If fraud was intended at this clumsy process seems more or less superfluous. The Magistrate's judgment shows that no satisfactory explanation of the unnecessary credit of Rs. 100 is forthcoming in support of the prosecution case. The appearance of the rough account book is not in its favour. As if the adjustment was not at first intended to be made, there are entries of Rs. 470 and the other balance written on the page and these have been scratched out or scored through by an afterthought. As regards the evidence of the witnesses, it is to be remarked that the statement made by Bhagwan that he made the fictitious entries in the rough book by the direction of the accused, stands by itself uncorroborated by any other evidence. His deposition shows clearly that when accused was out of Bombay on his master's service Bhagwan collected or received monies and entered them in the account books on his own responsibility. He admits that a large sum of Rs. 302 was so entered by him. The two entries of Rs. 300 each on the 25th January 1896, are, indeed, in his hand, but he wrote neither the opening nor the closing balance entries nor were the totals made by him. He admitted that the balances were never compared with the actual cash in the treasury box. The Magistrate's judgment shows that he thought the accused could not but have seen the fal e entries in the course of the next ten months that he continued to be in the Maharaj's service. The accused denies this and witness Bhagwan confirms this denial to a certain extent, for he stated that as a matter of fact accused did not examine the books this year (Samwat 1952) or sign them in any place. As regards the fair cash book, the entries are in Pitamber's hand, but they were made by him long after the date when the fraud is said to have been committed. The fair cash book was not ready for worship at Divali time and witness wrote it after 11th April, if not in July 1896. He admitted, however, that the scratching of the balance items in the rough book was made by him after he had entered them at the suggestion apparently of Bhagwan. Oral evidence of this kind, unsupported by accounts ill-kept and suspiciously scored with cancel cannot permit a safe basis for convicting the accused. The whole thing resolves itself into this. The fictitious debits were impossible or motiveless without the fictitious credit of Rs. 470. This latter was not proved to have been made, and there was thus no occasion for the accused to make the false debit entries to square the accounts. He noticed the omitting the Rs. 205 it is to be noted that service was dated 7th December, 1896, and it was served on him on the 10th December, 1896. The omission in the accused from his master's credit this item took place on the 9th December. The accused admits this fact and states that he took the sum together with the power of attorney he was called on to give up to his master, and it was then agreed for master told him to retain the money till the b. travelling charges presented by him was settled. The defence witnesses have certainly prejudiced the case for the accused by trying to make out that the Maharaj on one occasion gave a shawl and Rs. 100 presents by way of present to the accused. The correspondence between the parties and especially the letter addressed by the accused on 15th December shows clearly that the relation between the Maharaja and accused could not possibly have been friendly at this time. This evidence was very properly disbelieved by the Magistrate, but the exaggeration does not by itself prove that accused misappropriated the money which he kept back apparently by way of set-off against some claims of his own against the Maharaj. For these reasons we reverse the conviction and sentence and acquit the accused and order his discharge.

For the reasons stated in the above judgments the court reversed the conviction of and the sentence passed upon the accused, acquitted him, and ordered his discharge.

A MAGISTRATE ORDERED TO ISSUE PROCESS.

IN RE THE PETITION OF ANGUS GEORGE MURRAY.

YESTERDAY, before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE came up for hearing the petition of Angus George Murray, who applied to the High Court to order Mr. Webb, the Third Presidency Magistrate, to issue the process applied for by the petitioner through his solicitor Mr. Hemming.

Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the petitioner. From the petition and affidavits filed it appears that, on the 16th February last, Murray presented, through Mr. Hemming, an information and applied for process against Mrs. Murray for theft, criminal misappropriation, and cheating. Mr. Webb informed Mr. Hemming that the wife had already appeared before him in his chambers and had made a complaint against Murray, and that he (the learned Magistrate) had advised her to obtain further information on certain points, if she had grounds for proceeding criminally, against her husband. Under these circumstances the learned Magistrate, Mr. Webb, declined to entertain the application and advised Mr. Hemming to appear before another Magistrate and to state to him why he had referred the applicant to his court. Mr. Hemming thereupon went to Mr. Slater, in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, but found him engaged in hearing some case which was likely to last the day. Murray then petitioned the High Court, and their Lordships, on the application of the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar, ordered the learned Magistrate to report. On the petition being heard yesterday Mr. Murzban for the petitioner submitted that the learned Magistrate could only do one of two things, either refuse the process or grant it. It was not within his jurisdiction to refer the petitioner to another Magistrate on the grounds set out in Mr. Webb's report. Mrs. Murray had not even lodged a written petition, but had merely made a verbal statement of her grievances to the Magistrate, and that even after that she had not again turned up, nor has she lodged any further application either in writing or verbally. This was merely a manœuvre on the part of the woman to keep the husband out of the court till she had made away with the husband's property, a common and often successful move. Their Lordships inquired why Mr. Hemming did not apply to Mr. Slater and thus save the long delay that has ensued between the refusal of Mr. Webb and the hearing of the petition by their Lordships. Mr. Murzban replied that Mr. Hemming did make an attempt to apply to Mr. Slater, but found him engaged, and that Mr. Slater's rule was to receive applications only on the Magistrates taking his seat—unless the matter was urgent.

After further arguments, their Lordships decided that the learned Magistrate, had no right to decline jurisdiction, and directed that the papers should be returned to him for the issue of process.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 3RD OF MARCH, 1898.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid or very rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India Berar, the Central Provinces and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, a brisk fall at Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest along the coast from Bombay, southwards as far as Cochin and at Colombo. The baric gradients are very steep to slight. Winds are north-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong at Ghadeeal, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Sholapur and Goa and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Khandwa and Ghadeeal and 14 at Jubbulpore, Amraoti and Sholapur. The maximum temperature is from 9° to 22° below the mean of the season at Surat, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi, Agra Delhi and Sirsa, and the minimum from 9° to 18° in defect at Malegaon, Surat, Amraoti, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Sangor, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karnaal, Jhansi, Agra, Allahabad, Delhi and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Sholapur and the minimum 37° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Nagapatam, Coimbatore, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Indore, Agra and Delhi. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo and Sangor. The baric gradients are unusually steep over the greater part of the country, and fresh to strong northerly and north-easterly winds are probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 3.

Thursday: The barometer has fallen over the greater part of the Peninsula, north-east India and Burma and has risen elsewhere. The rise has been very rapid over parts of north-western and central India, while the fall has been brisk over the Madras coast districts, Assam and east Bengal. Pressure is highest in the north-west of India and lowest in the Assam valley. The winds are easterly and north-westerly over Northern India, north-easterly together by over the central parts of the country and the head of the Peninsula and variable elsewhere. The force has been fresh and squally in the north and centre. Temperature has been steady over Burma, Bengal, Assam and Madras and has fallen briskly to very rapidly elsewhere in parts of Northern and Central India. The charge varies between twelve and seventeen deg ees. The mean temperatures exceeds the normal over the south-west of the Peninsula and the greater part of north-east India and of Burma and is lower than usual elsewhere. Over the western desert the deficiency is between four een and eighteen degrees. Showers of rain have been received over Assam, north Bengal and Bihar and light snow on parts of north-west Himalayas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·941
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61·8
Dew Point	57·7
Relative humidity of Air	·553
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 80·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of wind	NNW., N, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours"	miles 456

" From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 2.

10 p.m. ... ... 72·0

THURSDAY.—MARCH 3.

6 a.m.	61·9
10 a.m.	73·0
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	79·1

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Algar, Alfred	Gandson, A	Martin, E E
Brisk, N	Gaynor, G H	McDonald, G
Brown, Samuel	Gilson, G, Professor	Menas, J E
Bye, Frank	Glover, L D	Middleton, A
Carruthers (Telegram)	Grant, Eugene	Oakley, E S, Mrs
Cawasji Hormusji	Grant, I H	O'Neill, J
Chuoy, Mr	Grosvenor, Robert	Perrie, W F
Cox, H E	Hagarty, Gunner	Pestonji, S M
Dalby, James	Haji Ismail Joosain	Roodow, James
David, E G, Mrs	Hartby, W	Salow, Elizabeth
Deavrin, H P	Hasain, S M	Miss
Dalabamma (Telegram)	Hillebrook, C	Sastri, G C (M A)
	Hormasji Dorabji Mowad	Shocer, E, Mrs
Dell, Aquiloe Pistro	Isaac, Abraham	Snagge, H E
De sonse, Agnes, Mrs	Kesnilal Jamnalal	Spiks, Frederick
Denny, R	King, H G	Takale, G de
Durant Olivo	Knight, Ray	Tara Nath Chowdhary
Eckmann, Otte	Kristianson, Lavinia, Miss	Vitale, Barbero
Ell son, P	Low, J S, Mrs	Walsband, Golda'
Eson, G W	Macnartney (Telegram)	Walke, William F
Fison, F S		Williams, H
Fredericks, Addie, Miss	Marinello, Antonieta, Siga	Wilhanson, B, Mrs
		Woolford, Miss
		Young, L M, Miss

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is for sale by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½ per bottle.

CUSSON MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.

THE ... and Emollient.—This essentially cooling —Pure, Milk ... most agreeable and beneficial in use, plexion Soap is ... the skin is sensitive, or has beespecially where ... exposure on land or sea. It come roughened ... ance with its soothing and ewer irritates, and ... acy is particularly valuable pleasantly purifying and ... for the Toilet and the la ho climates. A luxury ... Creamy lathers, deBath Indispensable for Childr... Sold by all Chemists and Stores. ficately perfumed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, March 3.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Rt Hon the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon Mr H M Thompson, M Inst C E, of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H E the Rt Hon the Governor of Bombay under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr S B Doig, M Inst C E, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave on full pay from the 15th to the 23rd April 1898, both days inclusive, is granted to the Hon Mr Justice E M H Fulton, I C S, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on the Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Kanthat the powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate within the limits of the undermentioned charges:—Bavial Thana, Vatrak Kantha Thana, Pethapur Jaiti Taluka, Vasna Taluka, Sudasna Taluka, and Varsoda Taluka.

Lieut Col W B Ferris Political leave Agent, Mahi Kantha is granted three month privilege from the 7th May next or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Luck, Asst Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist, is allowed furlough for one year from the 6th April 1898 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Priestley to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist pending further orders.

Under Sec 8 [3] of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Sardar Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yakub, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Thar and Parkar, to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 8 [1] of the Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E F Nicholson to be solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor at Bombay vice Mr F A Little, resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of second class Subordinate Judges, to take effect on the closing of the Courts for the Summer Vacation:—Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni, Subordinate Judge of Nevasa and Sheogaon, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri, and Rao Saheb Vajanan Keshav Kanekar, Joint Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri, to be Subordinate Judge of Nevasa and Sheogaon.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest, under Sec 8 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court of Ratnagiri, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kaira, with additional powers specified.

Azam Narotam Bhogilal, acting Head Karkun, taluka Borsad in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F A Roghton, 1st Lo Grenadiers, to be Cantt Magte at Karachi, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt A L G Jacob. Capt Hoghton is also appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the Karachi Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Karachi.

Capt Hoghton is further appointed under Sec 22 of the said Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay. He is also invested, within the Military limits of the Cantonment of Karachi, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 200.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 4 (ii) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Bhardal Jivalal, sub pro tem Mahalkari, petha Halol in the district of Panch Mahals, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Waman Dhurup, Mamlatdar, taluka Hangal in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Under the provisions of Sec 14 of Act II of 1864 (The Aden Courts Act), H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr W Malcolm Jones, acting sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act IX of 1887 and Act X of 1888.

Under the provisions of Sec 18 of the said Act H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Jones with all the powers, excepting the power under Sec 407, conferred or that may be conferred on a Magte of the first class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for Aden and its dependencies wherein the said Code is in force.

Under the provisions of Sec 22 of the said Code H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Jones to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, second class Subordinate Judge, Olpad, to be Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad until the commencement of the hot weather vacation at Ahmedabad.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W D Bushen, I C S, Asst Collr in Sind, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr Joseph, I C S, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted furlough for two years.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H C Gell, I C S, to act as Collr of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr J L Jenkins, M A, Oxon, I C S, or pending further orders, and Mr S R Arthur, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Kolaba, and Dist Magistrate, Kolaba, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Salt pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman, Dist Depy Collr, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Sec 13 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W T Morison, I C S, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P B Hulme, M A, Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th March 1898.

The following appoinsment is made:—The Rev W W Baillie, B A, to act as Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona, during the absence of the Reverend P B Horne on leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J P Orr, I C S, acting Under Secy to Govt, Revenue and Financial Depts, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-two days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 9th Sept 1896:—Mr W E Purrett to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers on Rs. 300-10-350, vice Mr A Shore, appointed Inspr of Factories, Bombay Presidency, and Mr C Waike to be Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers on Rs. 250 vice Mr Porrett.

Mr W E Porrett was allowed leave without pay from the 7th Aug to 14th Sept 1897, and leave on medical certificate from the 15th Sept to 15th Oct 1897, all days inclusive.

Mr C Waike acted as Third Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers from the 7th Aug to 15th Oct 1897, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr W E Porrett.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased—[a] to make the following appointments with effect from the 12th Nov 1897:—Mr C Waike to be Third Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr W E Porrett, resigned, and subject to the sanction of the Government of India, Mr E R Powell to be Fourth Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr Waike, and [b] to fix the Presidency of Bombay as the local extent of the duties of each of the said Inspectors.

Government Notification No 6807, dated the 10th Dec 1897, is cancelled.

Surgn Major C G W Lowdell is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE)

The following English Doctors have been placed on Plague duty with effect from the 12th Feb 1898:—Drs Miss Alice M Corthorn, M B, B S, London, Miss M M T Christie, M D, B S, C P T Parsons, M D London, G J Blackmore, M B, H G N Mackenzie, M D, C M, R W Hornabrook, M B, E R Laing, L R C P and S, W A Justice, M B, C M, D P H, F G Clemmow, M D, D P H, and G W Smith, M B.

Temporary Asst Surg G O Kusumbikar, L M and S, has been put on Plague duty at Malegaon with effect from the 11th Jan 1898, afternoon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R J Kent, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed on the 8th Feb 1898 the Departmental Examination in Marathi according to the Standard laid down in Public Works Code.

Lieut and Asst Commissary W F Lyon is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st Jan 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Engr Estabt, with effect from 20th Jan 1898, vice Mr Bhat, retired:—To Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Mr G V Gayatonde, L C E, and to Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Mr E O Mawson.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Manubhai Nanabhai, B A, L L B, as a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Shripad Subrao Talmaki, B A, L L B, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in each Court or Courts of the Kanara Dist as may be assigned to him by the Dist Judge.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs Vyankatesh Govind Sane, B A, L L B, and Jijibhoy Jehangir Treasurywalla, B A, L L B, as Vakils of the High Court of Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Himatsing Gajsing to be an additional Asst Public Prosecutor for the Shikarpur District, pending further orders for such cases as may be made over to him by the Public Prosecutor for that district.

Mr Hiralal Keshavlal is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869, The Bombay Civil Courts Act, to act as Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhandhuka and Gogha in the Ahmedabad District during the absence of Mr Jagannath Ganpatram on leave or until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONER, Central Division.

Mr Visenn Govind Rede, Head Clerk to the Supt of Land Records and Agriculture, C D, is appointed to act as Dist Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture, Poona, with effect from 7th inst, during the absence of Mr Govind Jagannath Padhoe on deputation to act as Mamlatdar of Bhimthadi in the Poona District or until further orders.

Southern Division.

In consequence of the death on the 7th Feb 1893 of the Rao Saheb Raghavendra Subrao Nagakar, third grade Mamlatdar of Parasgad in the Belgaum District, the following promotions, appointments and transfers of Mamlatdars in the Southern Division are ordered:—Rao Saheb Bhagvandas Ramjee Gujar, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in that grade, and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Baliat Bhide, fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem third grade, vice the employment of Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Dewal as Assistant Depy Collr at Ramchandra Balaji Mauji, Mahalkari of Bilgi in the Bijapur Dist, to be fourth grade Mamlatdar on probation, and is posted to first in the Kanara District, but pending the return to duty of Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Ramji Gujar to duties as Mamlatdar of Khanapur in the Belgaum District, Rao Saheb Venkatrao Ganesh Kayligund, Mamlatdar of Khanapur in the Belgaum District, is transferred to Sampgaon in the same district, and Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir, Mamlatdar of Sampgaon in the Belgaum District, is transferred to Parasgad in the same district.

PURELY PERSONAL.

DR. R.B. BREDON'S appointment as Deputy-Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs has been in all the papers, but few particulars of his "record" have been given. We gather from the *British Medical Journal* that he is a medical graduate of Dublin, and served for a time in the British Army. About twenty years ago he joined the Imperial Maritime Customs service, in which he was at once appointed Commissioner. As long ago as 1880 he was Chief Secretary to Sir Robert Hart, and for a time acted as Inspector-General conjointly with Mr. Hippisley during Sir Robert's temporary absence. He has an intimate knowledge of China and the Chinese, and bears the reputation of being an able man, a hard and conscentious worker and throughly alive to diplomatic usage. He is reported to be one of the best speakers of Chinese in the East.

The question of the Chinese Professorship is at present attracting some attention at Oxford. Unfortunately, no small part of the endowment will now be devoted to other sources, and it appears that in future the Chinese Professor will be limited in income to the slender interest of £3,000, a sum less than £100 a year. There has been some question of abolishing the office, but the services the late Professor Legge rendered to Oriental and Chinese studies from a strong argument for its retention. There are, however, very few Chinese students in the University, and the Davis Chinese scholarship does not often evoke a powerful competition.

The second number of the Longbow gives some amusing pieces of Lewis Carroll's humour from the forgotten pages of Oxford pamphlets. During the election at Oxford in 1895, he gave vent to the following Euclidean definition: "Plain superficiality is the character of a speech in which, any two points being taken, the speaker is found to lie wholly with regard to those two points." A note is also given on the right appreciation of examiners." A takes in ten books and gets a third class; B takes in the examiners and gets a second. Find the value of the examiners interms of books; also their value in terms when no examination is held.

Ian Maclaren has been visiting George Macdonald at his home in the Riviera, and writes thus in the *British Weekly* concerning the veteran novelist and poet. He is "stepping westwards and looks frail, but he is not ill, and he grows more saintly every year. It is to him a great joy that the two poets of our day, as he called Browning and Tennyson, had both declared their faith before they died, the one in the Pilot and the other in Asolando. He holds that in Memoriam will as time goes on be considered Tennyson's masterpiece and that in final Browning touched his height, which, he said, was the poets own opinion. Of his own work George Macdnald, it seems likes Robert Falconer best, but Ian Maclaren gathered that he loved his verse more than his prose.

There is an interesting personal disclosure in a leter which Mr. Herbert Spencer sends to the Times. During the first twelve years of my literary life every one of my books failed to pay for its paper, print, and advertisements, and for many years after failed to pay my small living expenses—every one of them made me the poorer. Nevertheless, add Mr. Spencer, following up a statement made the other day by Mr. Marston, the publisher, the forty millions of people constituting the nation demanded of the impoverished brain worker free gratis copies of each for the national libraries.

This statement may be supplemented by some other facts given by Mr. Spencer before the Royal Commission on Copyright in 1877, and reprinted in his latest volume, Various Fragments (Williams and Norgate), recently issued. No publisher would look at his first book, Social Statics, and he issued it at his own cost. The edition was 750, and it took fourteen years for it to sell. His Principles of Psychology was published in the same way. There were 750 copies, and he sold about 650 in twelve and a half years. Of his Essays he printed 503 copies, and that took ten and a-half years to sell. Other volumes followed, and in going back upon his accounts he found that in the course of fifteen years he had lost nearly £1,200—adding interest more than £1,200. Ultimately, however, the tide turned, and Mr. Spencer's books began to pay, and twenty-four years after he began to publish he had retrieved his position.

It will be remembered that Mr. George Cadbury, of Birmingham, stood almost alone among the large manufacturers in helping the engineers when on strike. Asked by a *Christian Commonwealth* interviewer the other day whether he approved of strikes, he replied: "I have all along protested strongly against strikes, but in this case the masters were equally guilty with the men, and some of the more violent evidently wished to break up the trade-union. They had looked out inoffensive workmen in many districts, and were unwilling to refer the matter to a disinterested arbitrator. I only offered to continue my contribution until they were willing to consent to this. I am anxious that trade-unions should not be broken up. They have done untold good in training men to self-denial and self-help. Asked, furthher, whether he could formulate any possible solution of the labour problem, Mr. Cadbury made answer that he strongly advocated the passing of a law, such as that which has worked well in New Zealand which would make the immediate settlement of strikes compulsory.

Mr. Cadbury as all the world knows, has been immensely successful in business, and he believes in hard work. He is at the works at 8.30 every morning and remains till 5.30. "As a large employer of labour and a man of experience, what would be your advice to a young man entering on life?" "No man can succeed unless he has at the outset some definite objects. Having these, stick to them." To the question whether success brings contentment and happiness. Mr. Cadbury replied, "I am happy, but I dont's believe my surroundings and worldly success have made much difference. Happiness depends on a consciousness of having in some measure endeavoured to do one's duty."

A good story is going the rounds of Parliamentary circles with reference to Lord Balcarres, the eldest son of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who has sat for several years as member for the Chorley Division of Lancashire, for which he has been twice returned without opposition. On being asked why he had not voted for Mr. James Lowther's amendment last Tuesday of the Standing Order which restricts the interference of Peers in elections to the House of Commons, Lord Balcarres joeosely replied, "I do not mean to give the Peers a free hand in elections to the House of Commons. My father is, you know, not as progressive as I, and I think it better that he should be restrained, lest he might oppose me in the constituency."

Mr. R. N. Hall—who was once a Liberal official at Cardiff—has been interviewing Mr. Rhodes, and a casual reference to Mr. Thomas Ellis elicited from Mr. Rhodes the statement, "Yes; I know Mr. Ellis, the Whip, and have a very great admiration for him. "Mr. Ellis it may be interesting to add has twice been to the Cape, and on both occasions met Mr. Rhodes. On his last visit—just after the 1895 General Election—Mr. Ellis dined with Mr. Rhodes at Groot Schuur, amongst the other guests being Colonel Frank Rhodes. When Mr. Ellis and Mr. Rhodes next met it was at a country house in England, and Mr. Rhodes laughingly chaffed the Chief Whip with being "In it" since the Raid had been discussed after dinner when they had dined together at Capetown. It need hardly be added that this was after Mr. Ellis had left Groot Schuur for his hotel in Capetown—where Mr. Lionel Phillips, by the way, was also staying.

Mr. Hayden, the Parnellite member for South Roscommon, who seconded Mr. Dillon's amendment with reference to distress in Ireland in an admirable maiden speech, is very near-sighted, and determined to dispense with notes—a courageous resolution for a member to adopt when addressing the House for the first time. He spoke, however, with great self-possession and made a distinctly favourable impression.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Dysentery from impure water."
"Condy's Fluid
speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—*The Medical Times.*
Sold everywhere. *Manufactured only by*
Condy & Mitchell of London, England.
Beware of local imitations.

CAUTION.

Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary purchaser.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORC

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Perfumed Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

AGENTS:

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED Dr LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eye brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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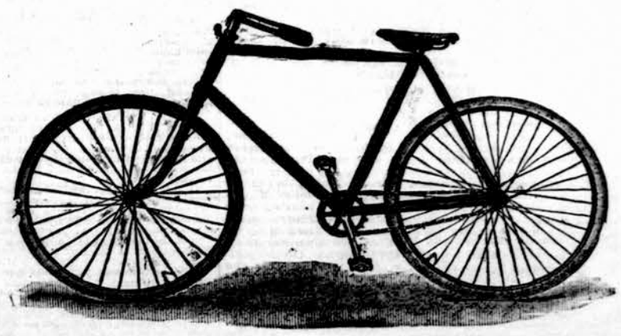

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